

A SIMPLIFIED GRAMMAR OF THE
JAPANESE LANGUAGE

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

*

THE BAKER & TAYLOR COMPANY
NEW YORK

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS
LONDON

A SIMPLIFIED GRAMMAR *of* *the* JAPANESE LANGUAGE

(Modern written style)

By

BASIL HALL CHAMBERLAIN

REVISED EDITION BY

COLONEL JAMES GARFIELD McILROY

United States Army



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO · ILLINOIS

COPYRIGHT 1924 BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. PUBLISHED AUGUST 1924
FOURTH IMPRESSION FEBRUARY 1943

*

COMPOSED AND PRINTED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

PREFACE

This is a grammar of the modern Japanese written language. It is a revision of the *Simplified Japanese Grammar* by Basil Hall Chamberlain, published in 1881, and now out of print. During the several years in which I studied Japanese, Chamberlain's book was the only one which gave me any clear idea of the written language. After a thorough study of his work I saw where it could be enlarged and improved so as to be of much more value to the student of today. In this revision, my constant aim has been simplicity and practicability.

The most important variation from the original edition is the use of the general rule by which the written verb can be quickly separated into its stem and its inflection (§ 266). Based on this rule an alphabetically arranged list of verb and adjective inflections of the Japanese written language is given in this edition for reference (p. 113). The addition of this list and the index of Japanese words and phrases will make this book a grammatical dictionary for the student's or translator's desk.

The student or translator should at once make himself thoroughly familiar with chapter xi, so that the inflected list can be used without delay.

A debt of gratitude is due Mr. Chamberlain for permitting the unqualified use and modification of his excellent work. Also, I wish here to express my appreciation of the many helpful suggestions received from Messrs. Edwin L. Neville, Renkei Tsuda, and W. Koseki.

J. G. McILROY

CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	I
 CHAPTER	
I. THE PHONETIC SYSTEM	4
Alphabet and Pronunciation	4
Letter-Changes	6
 II. THE NOUN	 10
The Substantive Properly So Called	10
Nouns Used as Adjectives and Adverbs	11
 III. THE PRONOUN	 13
Personal Pronouns	13
Reflexive Pronouns	14
Indefinite Pronouns	16
Relative Pronouns	16
 IV. THE NUMERAL	 18
The Cardinal Numbers	18
Auxiliary Numerals	19
Ordinal Numbers	20
 V. THE PARTICLE	 22
 VI. THE POSTPOSITION	 29
The Simple Postposition	29
The Compound Postposition	32
 VII. THE ADJECTIVE	 37
Primary Adjective Forms	37
Tense and Mood	39
Comparison of Adjectives	40
Paradigm of Adjectives	42

CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
VIII. THE VERB	44
Introductory Remarks	44
Conjugation of Verbs	46
First Regular Conjugation	47
Second Regular Conjugation	63
Third Regular Conjugation	67
Fourth Regular Conjugation	71
Irregular Verb <i>Suru</i> , "to do"	75
Remarks on the Conjugations	79
Unusual Verbal Forms	82
Irregular Verbs	83
Passive and Potential Verbs	86
Certain Intransitive Verbs	88
Causative Verbs	90
Compound Verbs	93
Ornamental Verbs	93
Verb "to be"	94
Verbs Used as Other Parts of Speech	96
IX. THE EPISTOLARY STYLE	98
A Peculiar Conjugation of Verbs and Adjectives	98
Epistolary Conjugation	99
A Peculiar Phraseology	101
X. SYNTAX	103
XI. DETERMINATION OF THE MOOD AND TENSE	110
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INFLECTIONS OF THE VERB AND ADJECTIVE	113
INDEX	141

INTRODUCTION

THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE

In Japan, as in other Eastern countries, two dialects are used simultaneously, one for speaking, the other for writing. The spoken or colloquial dialect is that to which foreign-government officials, merchants, missionaries, and others who are brought into daily relations with the Japanese must devote their first efforts. Their next step should be to acquire the written language, without a knowledge of which practically all books, newspapers, postcards, advertisements, railway-station placards, or steamship notices remain a mystery, even when transliterated into Roman characters. Some of the differences affect the vocabulary. But the constantly recurring difficulties are rather in the grammar, and may be mastered in a comparatively short time by those to whom the colloquial is familiar.

Heretofore, the great obstacle has been the absence of any book specially devoted to the elucidation of the modern form of the written language. Most persons have neither time nor inclination to investigate the Japanese classics or to carry on philological research. Their concern is with the language as commonly written now; and they weary of searching through the pages of a learned work for the everyday forms, which alone to them are useful. The object of the present book is to put before such persons, in as simple and practicable a manner as possible, just so much as will enable them to read contemporary literature. All forms that are obsolete or purely classical have been omitted. Theoretical discussions have been dispensed with, save in a few instances where a knowledge of theory is, for a foreigner, the only road to correct practice.

Japanese literature has flourished without interruption since the eighth century. One consequence of this long and varied

career of the Japanese language is the existence at the present day of a number of styles distinguished by strongly marked peculiarities. Leaving aside poetry and a certain ornamental kind of prose cultivated chiefly by a few Shinto scholars, there are four categories of style in common use.

I. The semi-classical style, distinguished by its preference for old native words and grammatical forms. (The standard translation of the New Testament is in this style.)

II. The semi-colloquial style, used much in newspapers. Its phraseology savors largely, and its grammar slightly, of the peculiarities of the modern colloquial dialect.

III. The Chinese style, or Sinico-Japanese, which is replete with Chinese words and idioms. It is founded on the literal translations of the Chinese classics, which were formerly the textbooks in every school. This style is used in the higher type of contemporary literature. We find it in technical books, in some magazines, and in editorials of newspapers.

IV. The epistolary style. Almost exclusively Chinese in phraseology, this style has grammatical peculiarities which are so marked as to necessitate treatment in a separate chapter. It is in general use for all correspondence.

NECESSITY FOR A GRAMMAR IN "ROMAJI"

The system of writing that is in use in Japan is an extremely complicated one, semi-ideographic and semi-syllabic. The ideographs or characters, so called, have been borrowed from Chinese. The syllabary or *kana*, as it is called in Japanese, is a group of Chinese characters which have been abbreviated and are used phonetically by the Japanese. Uninflected words are written in characters only. Inflected words, that is, the verb and adjective, are written with one or more characters, followed by one or more *kana*. These *kana* are used for the purpose of denoting the inflections, but as a matter of fact they do not convey a clear idea of the structure of the Japanese verb or adjective. In almost every case the true stem ends in a consonant which

INTRODUCTION

the Japanese language, as written, has no means of showing. The foreign student consequently is frequently confused in attempting to understand the innumerable inflected forms of Japanese verbs and adjectives as they appear in the literature of Japan today.

But the language may be written in Roman characters, and when so written the stems and inflections of the verbs and adjectives show up clearly. What appeared so difficult and confusing to the student becomes then comparatively simple. A purely phonetic system of transliteration has been adopted, and has met with some acceptance both among Japanese and foreigners. To this system the spelling of the following pages conforms.

PARTS OF SPEECH

The words of which the Japanese language is composed fall into two great groups, the uninflected and the inflected.

The uninflected words are: (a) the *noun*, which, besides the substantive properly so called, includes the *pronoun*, the *numeral*, and many words corresponding to English adjectives; (b) the *particle*; and (c) the *postposition*, corresponding for the most part to the English particle and preposition. The inflected words are: (a) the *adjective*; (b) the *verb* (including participles). This division is not an artificial one made for the sake of convenience, but has its foundation in the nature and history of the language.

What we term *adverbs* in English are replaced partly by nouns, partly by one of the inflections of the adjective. *Conjunctions* are largely included under the heading of particles and postpositions, but also often expressed by certain inflections of the verb. *Interjections* exist, as in other languages; but, being mere isolated words without grammatical connection with the sentence, they call for no remark. The Japanese language has no *article*.

From one part of speech another may often be formed by adding certain terminations. Thus: *rashiki* serves to form adjectives expressive of similarity, while more rarely *nau* forms verbs expressive of action, as: *otoko*, "man"; *otokorashiki*, "manly." *tomo*, "company"; *tomonau*, "to accompany."

CHAPTER I

THE PHONETIC SYSTEM

ALPHABET AND PRONUNCIATION

1. Japanese, when written with the Roman alphabet, requires the same letters as English, with the exception of *l*, *q*, *v*, and *x*. The letter *c* occurs only in the combination *ch*, which is sounded nearly like English *ch* in "church."

2. The vowels are sounded as in Italian: *a* as in "father"; *i* as in "pique"; *u* as in "rude"; *e* as in "prey"; *o* as in "home." They are always short unless marked with the sign of long quantity, when care must be taken to pronounce them long, thus: *do*, "a degree"; *dō*, "a hall." *toru*, "to take"; *tōru*, "to pass through." *kuki*, "a stem"; *kūki*, "the air."

The only long vowels of common occurrence are *ō* and *ū*. They are found chiefly in words of Chinese origin, where they represent such Chinese diphthongs and nasal sounds as *ao*, *ou*, *ang*, *ung*, etc.

When preceded by another vowel or by *n*, *e* sounds very nearly like *ye*, *i* like *yi*, and *o* like *wo*. Thus *ue*, *kon-in*, and *shio* are respectively pronounced *uye*, *kon-yin*, and *shiwo*.

The vowels *i* and *u* are sometimes inaudible, or nearly so, in the mouths of Tokyo speakers, as *shite*, "having done," pronounced *shte*; *jinrikisha*, pronounced *jinriksha*; *tsuki*, "the moon," pronounced *tski*; *takusan*, "much," pronounced *taxan*; *watakushi*, "I," pronounced *watakshi*. Initial *u* is silent, and the following *m* doubled in the pronunciation of the four words *uma*, "horse"; *umaki*, "tasty"; *umaruru*, "to be born"; *ume*, "plum tree," pronounced *mma*, *mmaki*, *mmaruru*, *mme*. But these deviations are slight and unimportant. All the foregoing words will be understood if pronounced as written.

3. The diphthongs, such as *ao*, *au*, *ei*, *ii*, *ou*, call for no special comment, as each vowel retains its own proper sound.

4. The consonants are pronounced approximately as in English, subject to the following remarks:

f is a true labial. In pronouncing this letter the under lip does not touch the upper teeth but only approaches them, the result being like a strongly aspirated *wh*.

g never has the sound of *j*. At the beginning of a word it is pronounced hard, like the *g* in *give*. In the middle of a word it has the sound of English *ng* in "longing." Thus *Kiga*, the name of a place, rhymes almost exactly with "singer" ("singa"), as pronounced in the southeastern portion of the United States (not with "finger"). The words *ga*, "of," and *gotoki*, "like," also take the *ng* sound.

h before *i* sounds nearly like the German *ch* in "mich," and sometimes passes almost into *sh*.

n at the end of a word is pronounced halfway between a true *n* and the French nasal *n*. Nouns having a final *n* are mostly of Chinese origin.

y is always a consonant. Thus the syllable *mya* in *myaku*, "the pulse," is pronounced as one syllable, like *mia* in the English word "amiable." Care must be taken not to confound it with the dissyllable in such words as *miyako*, "a capital city."

z has almost the sound of *dz* when preceding the vowel *u*; thus *mizu*, "water," is pronounced almost *midzu*.

Double consonants must be distinctly sounded, as in Italian, thus: *kite*, "having come"; *kitte*, "a ticket." *koka*, "an ancient poem"; *kokka*, "hearth and home."

5. Generally speaking, the Japanese pronunciation both of vowels and of consonants is less broad and heavy than that current in most European languages, and especially in English. This applies more particularly to the letters *ch*, *j*, *r*, *sh*, and *ts*. Tones, such as those of the Chinese, are entirely absent. There is little or no tonic accent, and only a very slight rhetorical

accent; that is to say, that all the syllables of a word and all the words of a sentence are pronounced equally, or nearly so. Students must beware of importing into Japanese the strong and constantly recurring stress by which we in English single out one syllable in every word, and the chief words in every sentence.

5 All Japanese words end either in a vowel or in the consonant **n**. There are no combinations of consonants excepting **ts** and the double consonants already mentioned, among which must be counted **ssh** and **tch**, standing for double **sh** and double **ch**, as in **kesshin**, "resolve"; **zetchō**, "peak." By some very careful speakers **w** is pronounced after **k** in many words taken from the Chinese. Thus **kwannin**, "an official"; **Gwaimushō**, "the Foreign Office." But the pronunciation current in Tokyo and in most parts of the country is simply **kannin**, **Gaimushō**.

LETTER-CHANGES

7. "Nigori," i.e., "muddling," is the name given by the Japanese to the substitution of sonants for surds.¹

8. The consonants affected are:

ch	}	which change into j
sh		
f	}	which change into b
h		
k		which changes into g
s	}	which change into z
ts		
t		which changes into d

NOTE.—**F** and **h** also often change into **p**, especially in Chinese compounds. This is called "**han-nigori**," i.e., "half-muddling."

9. The rule regarding the **nigori**, stated broadly, is that the initial surd of an independent word changes into the correspond-

¹ In contradistinction to the sonant letters, the surd letters are said to be **sumi**, i.e., "clear." The two categories together are termed **sei-daku**, **sei** being the Chinese equivalent for "clear," and **daku** for "muddled."

ing sonant when the word is used as the second member of a compound, thus:

kuni-ju, "throughout the land," from **kuni** and **chū**
 waru-jare, "a practical joke," from **waruki** and **share**
 fune-bune, "all sorts of vessels," from **fune** repeated
 mushiba, "a decayed tooth," from **mushi** and **ha**
 hongoku, "native country," from **hon** and **koku**
 ron-zuru, "to discuss," from **ron** and **suru**
 kanzume, "tinned," from **kan** and **tsume**
 kondate, "a bill of fare," from **kon** and **tate**

The foregoing rule is by no means an absolute one, euphony, and sometimes the varying caprice of individuals, deciding in each case whether the change shall or shall not take place. **F** and **h**, however, always change either into **b** or into **p** if the first member of the compound ends in the consonant **n**, thus:

nampū, "the south wind," from **nan** and **fū**
 sam-ben, "three times," from **san** and **hen**

10. As shown in the preceding examples, **n** changes into **m** before a labial.

11. The following category of changes affects a large number of compound words of Chinese origin, and notably the numerals as combined with the "auxiliary numerals" (§§ 47, 48):

	ch it-chō for ichi-chō "one"	
	hat-chō for hachi chō "eight"	
	jit-chō for jū chō "ten"	
f and h	ip-puku for ichi-fuku	} "one"
	ip-piki for ichi hiki	
	sam-buku for san fuku	} "three"
	sam-biki for san hiki	
	rop-puku for roku fuku	} "six"
	rop-piki for roku hiki	
	jip-puku for jū fuku	} "ten"
	jip-piki for jū hiki	

	hyap-puku for hyaku fuku	} “hundred”
	hyap-piki for hyaku hiki	
	sem-buku for sen fuku	} “thousand”
	sem-biki for sen hiki	
k	ik-ken for ichi ken	“one”
	san-gen for san ken	“three”
	rok-ken for roku ken	“six”
	jik-ken for jū ken	“ten”
	hyak-ken for hyaku ken	“hundred”
	sen-gen for sen ken	“thousand”
m	sam-mai for san-mai	“three”
	sem-mai for sen mai	“thousand”
s	is-sō for ichi sō	“one”
	sanzō for san sō	“three”
	has-sō for hachi sō	“eight”
	jis-sō for ju sō	“ten”
	sen-zō for sen sō	“thousand”
sh	is-shu for ichi shu	“one”
	has-shu for hachi shu	“eight”
	jis-shu for jū shu	“ten”
t	it-tsū for ichi tsū	“one”
	hat-tsū for hachi tsū	“eight”
	jit-tsū for jū tsū	“ten”
Similarly, as-sei for atsu sei “tyranny”		
	hak-kō for hatsu kō	“issuing”
	kessuru for ketsu suru	“to resolve”
w	sam-ba for san wa	“three”
	rop-pa for roku wa	“six”
	jip-pa for ju wa	“ten”

12. The Japanese cannot pronounce all their consonants before all their vowels. This leads to the following euphonic laws:

a) **d**, **j**, and **z** are correlated in such wise that **d** stands only before the three vowels, **a**, **e**, and **o**; **j** only before **a**, **i**, **o**, and **u**;

and **z** only before **a, e, o, u**. Apparent irregularities are hereby caused in the conjugation of many verbs, thus:

INDEFINITE
FORM

ide

ōji

ATTRIBUTIVE
PRESENT

izuru, "to go forth"

ōzuru, "to correspond"

b) **f** and **h** are similarly correlated, **f** standing only before **u**, and **h** only before the other four vowels, thus:

INDEFINITE
FORM

he

ATTRIBUTIVE
PRESENT

furu, "to pass"

c) **s** and **sh** are correlated, **sh** standing only before **i**, and **s** only before the other four vowels, thus:

INDEFINITE
FORM

kashi

ATTRIBUTIVE
PRESENT

kasu, "to lend"

d) **t**, **ts**, and **ch** are correlated, **t** standing only before **a, e**, and **o**; **ts** only before **u**; and **ch** only before **a, i, o**, and **u**, thus:

INDEFINITE

tachi

ATTRIBUTIVE

tatsu

NEGATIVE

tatazu

CAUSATIVE

tatashimuru, "to stand"

e) **w** is inserted before **a** in verbal terminations when another vowel precedes, thus:

INDEFINITE

warai

ATTRIBUTIVE

warau

NEGATIVE

warawazu

CAUSATIVE

warawashimuru, "to laugh"

f) **y** disappears before **e** and **i**, thus:

kie

kiyuru, "to melt"

13. A few monosyllables and dissyllables of pure native origin ending in **e** change the **e** into **a** when used as the first member of a compound, thus:

kana-gu, "metal work," from **kane** and **gu**.

ta-makura, "the arm used as a pillow," from **te** and **makura**.

uwa-zutsumi, "an outer wrapper," from **ue** and **tsutsumi**.¹

¹ In reality **kana**, **ta**, etc., are the original forms, which have become softened into **kane**, **te**, etc., except in compounds.

CHAPTER II

THE NOUN

THE SUBSTANTIVE PROPERLY SO CALLED

14. The substantive is indeclinable, distinctions of number and gender being left to be gathered from the context, and case relations being, as in English, indicated by independent words. Thus, the substantive **ushi** signifies "bull," "ox," "cow," "bulls," "oxen," "cows," "cattle," according to circumstances. The phrase **ushi wo kau** signifies "to keep cattle"; **ushi ni noru**, "to ride on a bull" if one rider is alluded to, and "to ride on bulls" if several persons are spoken of; **ushi wo kuu**, "to eat beef"; and **ushi no chichi**, "cow's milk."

15. In the extremely rare cases in which it is absolutely indispensable to mention the sex of an animal, this can be done by prefixing some independent word, such as **o**, "male"; **me**, "female." Thus: **o-ushi**, "a bull"; **me-ushi**, "a cow."

16. What we call the singular number is occasionally indicated by the use of the word **ichi** or **hitotsu**, "one." Thus: **ichi-nen**, "one year"; **tama hitotsu**, "one ball."

Plurality is occasionally indicated by doubling the word (the second half of the compound thus obtained usually taking the "**nigori**" [§§ 7-11]), thus: **hōbō**, "all sides," "everywhere," from **hō**, "side"; **kuni-guni**, "various countries," from **kuni**, "country." Or by prefixing or suffixing some word conveying the idea of number, thus: **ban-koku**, "all countries," "international," from **ban**, "myriad," and **koku**, "country"; **sho-kun**, "gentlemen," from **sho**, "all," and **kun**, "gentleman"; **su-nen**, "many years," from **sū**, "number," and **nen**, "year"; **onna-domo**, "women," from **onna**, "woman," and **tomo**, "companion." But

such locutions are somewhat exceptional, distinctions of number not being dwelt upon at every turn by the Japanese as they are by the Aryan mind.

17. Compounds are very common, and can be formed at will. As in English, the first member of the compound generally defines the second, as will be seen by the numerous examples throughout this grammar. However, occasionally the two members are co-ordinated, as **kin-gin**, "gold and silver." This co-ordination sometimes (in imitation of Chinese idiom) assumes a peculiar form, which has been termed the "synthesis of contradictories," e.g., **chō-tan**, "long or short," i.e., "length"; **kan-dan**, "hot or cold," i.e., "temperature"; **nan-nyo**, "man or woman," i.e., "sex"; **yoshi-ashi**, "good or bad," i.e., "the moral character" of an action; **aru-nashi**, "there being or not being," i.e., "the question of the existence of a thing." Two contraries thus combined do duty for a single English abstract word, thus: **bun no ato-saki**, "the context (lit., the after-before) of a passage."

When one member of the compound is a verb governing the other, it comes second if the word is of Japanese origin, and first if it is of Chinese origin. Thus **funa-oroshi**, "a launch," "ship lowered"; **kami-hasami**, "hair-cutting" (Japanese); but **ki-kyō**, "returning to the capital"; **zō-sen**, "building a ship," "ship-building" (Chinese).

18. Hyphens are used in Romanized Japanese for the sake of clearness in very long compounds, and in those whose first member ends in **n** while the second commences with a vowel or with **y**, as **gen-an**, "the draft" of a document, not to be confounded with **genan**, "a common man." In the present work hyphens are used very freely to illustrate the sense and derivation of many words.

NOUNS USED AS ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

19. Japanese has comparatively few true adjectives, and in a great number of cases uses nouns instead, just as in English we

say "a *gold* watch," "a *Turkey* carpet." A noun may do duty for an adjective in three ways:

a) As a member of a compound, thus: **Butsu-ji**, "Buddhist temple," from **Butsu**, "Buddha" or "Buddhism," and **ji**, "a temple"; **tei-koku**, "an imperial country," "an empire," from **tei**, "emperor," and **koku**, "country."

b) Followed by the postposition **no**, "of," thus: **gaikoku no kōsai**, "foreign intercourse," lit., "intercourse of foreign countries."

c) Followed by the attributive form of one of the tenses of the verb **nar**, "to be," thus: **kenso naru michi**, "a steep road," lit., "a steepness-being road"; **shinsetsu narishi hito**, "a kind person," lit., "kindness having-been person."

20. Words of this third class correspond to English adverbs, if the postposition **ni** (more rarely **to**) is substituted for the verb **nar**, thus: **kenso ni**, "steeply"; **shizen to**, "naturally."

21. Many words corresponding to English adverbs are formed by reduplicating nouns, as **tabi-tabi**, "often," from **tabi**, "a time." Many such reduplicated words are formed to produce the sound made by the thing signified. They are similar to the English "ding-dong," "pell-mell," etc.; thus **gasa-gasa** or **goso-goso**, representing a rustling sound; **tobo-tobo**, descriptive of the tottering steps of an old crone. Occasionally they are derived from adjective stems, as **sugo-sugo**, descriptive of low spirits, from **sugoki**, "ill at ease."

22. All Chinese words are treated as nouns by the Japanese, being used either as substantives proper, e.g., **kin**, "gold"; **jitsu**, "truth"; adjectively, according to one or other of the three methods mentioned in § 19; adverbially, by suffixing **ni** or **to**, e.g., **jitsu ni**, "truly"; as verbs, by suffixing **suru**, "to do," e.g., **kes-suru**, "to decide"; or as in § 21.

CHAPTER III

THE PRONOUN

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

23. The Japanese words corresponding to the personal pronouns of European languages are simply nouns whose original significations are in most cases perfectly clear, and which are indeed still often used with those significations. They answer to such English expressions as "your humble servant" (meaning "I"). Self-depreciatory terms are naturally used to represent what we should call the first person, and complimentary terms to represent the second person, thus:

boku, "servant"	}	I
shō-sei, "small born," "young"		
soregashi, "a certain person"		
ware (original meaning uncertain)		
watakushi, "selfishness"		
yo (etymology uncertain), etc.		

Hei-ka, "beneath the steps of the throne"	}	Your Majesty
(the idea being that a subject does not dare to address the sovereign directly, but only prostrates his petition at the Imperial Feet)		

Kak-ka, "beneath the council-chamber"	Your Excellency
---------------------------------------	-----------------

Ki-ka, "beneath augustness"	}	You
Kimi, "prince"		
nanji (believed to have originally meant "renowned")		
sok-ka, "beneath the feet," etc.		

NOTE.--Some of these are also used as titles suffixed to other nouns; thus: *Tennō Heika*, "His Majesty the Emperor."

24. Postpositions can be suffixed to the foregoing, as to any other nouns; thus: **soregashi no**, "of me," "my"; **soregashi wo**, "me." Instead of **ware no**, "of me," "my," the form **waga** (for **ware ga**) is in common use.

25. The plural suffixes are more often used with the quasi-personal pronouns than with any other class of nouns; thus: **ware-ra** (or **ware-ware**), **watakushi-domo** (sometimes also used for the singular), **yo-ra**, "we"; **kimi-tachi**, **sokka-tachi**, **nanji ra**, "you." In some cases plurality is otherwise expressed as by the term **waga hai**, lit., "our company," the usual equivalent for the English editorial "we."

26. The only word closely corresponding to our pronouns of the third person is **kare**, "that." Paraphrases, such as **kano hito**, "that person" (i.e., "he" or "she"), are sometimes employed, as are also the honorific designations mentioned above as equivalents for the second person. Very often the word **sono**, which properly means "that" (French *ce*), is used to signify "his," "her," "its"; thus: **sono haha**, "his mother."

27. The word **onore** (plural **onore-ra**), "self," may be of any person, but it is most commonly met with in the sense of "I."

28. The quasi-personal pronouns are very little used, the information they might supply being left to be gathered from the context in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred in which personal pronouns would be used by the speakers of European tongues.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

29. The nouns corresponding to our reflexive pronouns are **jibun**, **jishin**, **onore**, "self"; **ono ga**, "own"; **waga**, properly "my," but also used more generally in the sense of "own," "one's own." They are comparatively little used.

DEMONSTRATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS

30. The words answering to our demonstrative and interrogative pronouns are:

kore, "this" (Latin *hic*, French *celui-ci*, *celle-ci*, *ceci*)

sore, "that" (Latin *iste*, French *celui-là*, *celle-là*, *cela*)

kare, "that," "he," "she," "it" (Latin *ille*, French *celui-là, celle-là, cela*)
tare, "who?"
nani, "what?"
izure, "which?"

31. The foregoing are the substantive forms, before leaving which the student should note the plurals **kore-ra**, "these" (*ceux-ci, celles-ci*), **sore-ra** and **kare-ra** (*ceux-là, celles-là*).

32. The adjective forms, i.e., those that are employed to define nouns, are:

kono, "this" (Latin *hic*, French *ce*)
sono, "that" (Latin *iste*, French *ce*)
kono, "that" (Latin *ille*, French *ce*)

33. The forms **kono**, **sono**, and **kano** also do duty for **kore no**, "of this"; **sore no** and **kare no**, "of that," of which they are contractions; thus **kono kuni**, "*this* country"; **kono tame ni**, "for the sake of *this*." **Sono** also frequently means "his," "her," "its."

34. **Tare** is used of persons only, **nani** of things only (save in one or two compounds such as **nani-bito** or **nam-pito**, "what person?"), **izure** of both persons and things.

35. "What kind of?" is expressed by **ika naru**, the corresponding adverb **ika ni** meaning "how?"

36. Note also **itsu**, "when?" and **izuko**, "where?" words which are really nouns, though corresponding to English interrogative adverbs. Like other nouns, they take postpositions to modify their sense, thus:

itsu no koto narishi? lit., "It was a thing of when?" i.e., "When did it happen?"
izuko ye, lit., "to where?" i.e., "whither?"
izuko yori, lit., "from where?" i.e., "whence?"
tare no, "whose?"
nani no, "what?"
izure no, "which?"

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

37. The indefinite pronouns are formed from **tare**, **nani**, and **izure** in the following manner:

tare mo, "anyone," "everyone"; **tare ka**, "someone"
nani mo, "anything," "everything"; **nani ka**, "something"
izure mo, "either," "both," "all"; **izureka**, "one or other,"
 "which"

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

38. The Japanese language has no relative pronouns or relative words of any kind. The way in which their absence is made good will be understood from the following examples: **yukishi hito**, "the person who went" (lit., "the went person"); **hisu-beki koto**, "a thing which should be kept secret" (lit., "a should-keep-secret thing").

39. As seen by these examples, the verb or adjective of the relative clause must be put in the attributive form. If there are several relative clauses, then only the verb or adjective of the last clause takes the attributive form, all the preceding clauses having the verb or adjective in the indefinite form.¹ Thus: **Kokorozashi tesseki wo idaki, gi wa sosetsu wo azamuki, fubo saishi wo mo on no tame ni enri shi, hisshi wo issen ni kiwameshi yūshi shi-jū-shichi nin**, "Forty-seven heroes, whose determination was as iron, whose devotion was not to be damped by difficulty, who for their lord's sake had left father and mother, wife and children, and who had resolved to sacrifice their lives in the attempt."

Here **idaki**, **azamuki**, and **shi** are the indefinite forms of the verbs **idaku**, **azamuku** (§ 138), and **suru** (§ 146), while **kiwameshi** is the attributive form of the first past tense of **kiwamuru** (§ 134c).

40. Occasionally the Japanese equivalents of English relative clauses appear ambiguous. Thus: **mishi hito**, lit., "the saw person," may signify either "the person who saw," or "the person

¹ For an explanation and illustrations of these very important technical terms see chap. vii and beginning of chap. viii.

whom I (you, he, etc.) saw"; *idasu tokoro*, lit., "the send place," may be either "the place *whence* something is sent," or "the place *to which* something is sent." But a glance at the context generally leaves no doubt as to the meaning. For instance, *sa omoishi wake* cannot mean "the reason which thought so," as such a collocation of words would have no sense. It can only be interpreted to signify "the reason *for which* I (he, etc.), thought so." Similarly, *shuttatsu seshi toki* can only mean "the time *when* I (he, etc.) started." As seen by the foregoing examples, the prepositions which often accompany an English relative pronoun are not expressed in Japanese.¹

41. Not infrequently the words *tokoro no* (more rarely *no* alone) are inserted between the attributive and the noun, as *mishi tokoro no hito* instead of the shorter *mishi hito*, "the man I saw"; *sude ni nareru no nochi* for *sude ni nareru nochi*, "after it had already been done." These circumlocutions add nothing to the sense; their use originated in the imitation of Chinese idiom. Sometimes, however, *no* legitimately represents the English relative, thus: *on hanashi no kenken*, "the various matters which were mentioned by you" (lit., "the matter-matter of the honorable speaking").

¹ Compare such English expressions as "dining-room," signifying "a room *in which* people dine"; "shaving-brush," signifying "a brush *with which* you help yourself to shave," etc.

CHAPTER IV

THE NUMERAL

THE CARDINAL NUMBERS

42. There are two sets of numerals, one of native and the other of Chinese origin. The native set is now obsolete except for the first ten numbers, which are as follows:

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. hitotsu | 6. mutsu |
| 2. futatsu | 7. nanatsu |
| 3. mitsu | 8. yatsu |
| 4. yotsu | 9. kokonotsu |
| 5. itsutsu | 10. tō |

43. These numerals may either be used as independent words, or compounded with substantives. When used independently, they may either stand quite alone, or follow or (very rarely) precede a substantive, or stand in an attributive relation to the substantive by means of the postposition **no**; thus: **futatsu ari**, "there are two"; **hako futatsu**, or **futatsu no hako**, "two boxes."

44. When compounded, they invariably precede the substantive. In this case the first nine drop the syllable **tsu**, which is properly a suffix, and long **tō** becomes short **to**; thus: **futa-tsuki**, "two months"; **to-tsuki**, "ten months."

45. The set of numerals borrowed from the Chinese is:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. ichi (or itsu) | 8. hachi |
| 2. ni | 9. ku (or kyū) |
| 3. san | 10. jū |
| 4. shi | 11. jū-ichi |
| 5. go | 12. jū-ni |
| 6. roku (or riku) | 13. jū-san |
| 7. shichi | |

14. jū-shi etc.	100. hyaku, or ip-pyaku (lit., "one hundred")
20. ni-jū	200. ni-hyaku
21. ni-jū-ichi	etc.
22. ni-jū-ni etc.	1,000. sen, or is-sen (lit., "one thousand")
30. san-jū	10,000. man, or ban, or ichi-man
40. shi-jū etc.	(lit., "one myriad")

46. These numerals cannot be used independently, but must always precede a noun, forming a sort of compound with the latter; thus: *ichi-nin*, "one person"; *it-ten* (for *ichi-ten*), "one point." As seen by these examples, the nouns with which the Chinese numerals combine are almost always of Chinese origin. Similarly, Japanese and Chinese numerals cannot be used together. *Shi*, "four," is, however, often replaced by *yo*, the native Japanese word, as in *jū-yo-nin*, "fourteen persons"; *ni-jū-yokka*, "the twenty-fourth day of the month."

AUXILIARY NUMERALS

47. "Auxiliary numeral" is the name given to a certain class of nouns with which the Chinese numerals constantly combine. They have English analogues in such expressions as "a hundred *head* of cattle," "so many *panes* of glass"; but are much more extensively used. Thus "one war-vessel" is *gunkan is-sō*; "one soldier" is *heishi ichi-mei* (or *ichi-nin*); "one pen" is *fude ip-pon* (less frequently *issō no gunkan, ichi-nin no heishi*, etc.).

48. The following are the most important auxiliary numerals: *chō*, for various things with handles, such as tools, muskets, and *jinrikishas*

fū, for letters

fuku, for scrolls, sips of tea, and whiffs of tobacco

hai, for cupfuls and glassfuls

hiki, for most living creatures except human beings and birds;
also for certain quantities of cloth and sums of money

hon, for cylindrical things such as sticks, trees, and fans

ka or **ko**, for things generally that have no auxiliary numeral
specially appropriated to them

ken, for buildings

mai, for flat things generally

mei, for human beings

nin, for human beings

satsu, for volumes

sō, for ships

tsū, for documents

wa, for birds

NOTE.—For the euphonic changes which these auxiliary numerals undergo in composition with the numerals proper, see § 11.

49. By the Japanese themselves the names of weights and measures, such as **kin**, “a pound,” are included in the same category. Thus: **ik-kin**, “one pound”; **hyak-kin**, “a hundred pounds.”

50. Formerly, there existed many native Japanese auxiliary numerals which were used in combination with the native numerals proper. The only words of this class that have remained in common use are: **soroe**, for sets of things; **suji**, for ropelike things; **tomai**, for “go-downs” (e.g., **dozō mu-tomai**, “six mud go-downs”); and the isolated expressions **hitori**, “one person”; **futari**, “two persons”; and **yottari**, “four persons,” which often replace **ichi-nin**, **ni-nin**, and **yo-nin**. Thus: **suifu futari**, “two seamen.”

51. The native auxiliary numerals suffer no euphonic changes.

ORDINAL NUMBERS

52. Japanese has no separate forms for what we term the ordinals. Sometimes the cardinal numbers do duty for them;

thus: **Meiji jū-ku-nen**, "the nineteenth year of Meiji, i.e., A.D. 1886." At other times the word **dai**, "series," is prefixed, or **bamme** suffixed, to the cardinal numbers, as **dai-ichi** or **ichi bamme**, "the first." Observe such locutions as:

san-do, "thrice"

san-do me, "the third time"

san-chō me, "third street"

san-nin mae, "portions for three"

sam-bu no ichi, "one-third"

sam-bu, "3 per cent"

san wari, "30 per cent"

mitsu

sam-mai

sam-bon

etc.

} **zutsu**, "three at a time"

and similarly with the other numerals.

CHAPTER V

THE PARTICLE

53. The Japanese particles or expletives, in general, correspond to English particles. In some cases, however, they have a meaning similar to our adverbs or conjunctions. Other words for which English has no equivalents are included in this category. When suffixed to a verb or adjective such verb or adjective is required to be in one of the attributive forms. Exceptions to this rule will be noted.

The chief particles with their most usual significations are:

54. **Ga.** (a) **Ga** is used, as in the colloquial, as a sign of what we should call the nominative case.

b) Also, as in the colloquial, when suffixed to the attributive form of a verb at the end of a clause, it is best rendered by “yet,” “but,” or “still,” prefixed to the following clause: **Jōin wa sōno hoan wa tsūka shitaru ga daitōryo wa shomei wo narazariki**, “The Senate passed that bill but the President did not sign it.” (See **wo** [§ 61*b*], which is preferred by some writers to **ga** in such contexts.)

c) The following combinations are often seen: **ga tame ni**, “for the sake (purpose of),” **ga gotoku**, “like,” “as.”

55. **Ka.** (a) An interrogative particle, corresponding to our question mark, as **aru ka**, “is there?”

b) As part of the indefinite pronoun as **nanika**, “something,” **tare ka**, “somebody.”

c) Expression of uncertainty as **sono sodan no sadamarishi to ka nite, kondo**, “An agreement having, as it would seem, been arrived at (they are) now. . . .”

d) When repeated usually corresponds to “either or,” **Yuku ka kaeru ka, sadamezaru bekarazu**, “We must decide to either go on or to return.”

e) Followed by **wa** at the end of a sentence, expressing a rhetorical question. **Sora nomi ka wa**, "Is it only that?" that is, "Of course it is not only that."

f) Suffixed to a gerund, combines with the gerundial termination **te** to signify "doubtless because," "probably on account of." Thus: **Seifu mo kanzuru tokoro arite ka, kisoku wo kaisei seri**, "The government, too, probably on account of having become aware (of this) has changed the regulations."

56. **Koso**. A highly emphatic particle, corresponding to an unusually strong emphasis in English, or to an inversion which puts at the beginning of the English sentence the word to which the writer desires to draw attention. This form of **koso** requires a special form of the verb ending in **e**. It is seldom seen in modern writings. Thus: **Kyoiku wa seiji no tasuke koso sure** (for indefinite **shi**) **samatage wa seji** (negative future of **suru**), "A help and not a hindrance is what education will be to the administration."

57. **Mo**. (a) Properly "also," "even."

b) Very frequently a mere expletive not needing to be translated: **en-ryo mo naku**, "without (even) any feeling of difference."

c) It is often used expletively between the two members of a compound verb: **yuki mo tsukanu uchi ni**, "before he had reached" (**yuki-tsuku**, means "to arrive at a place one is going to").

d) Likewise serves to form the hypothetical concessive mood of verbs; **yuku mo**, "even if (I) go."

e) Repeated signifies "both . . . and," but sometimes "whether . . . or"; **mukashi mo ima mo**, "both in ancient and modern times." **Nanji wa yuku mo yugarazu mo ware wa yukan**, "whether you go or not, I will go myself." **Mo mata** is often met with; **Kore mo mata sono ichirei nari**, "This is another of those examples."

58. **To** usually has the force of "that." The following uses are noted:

1. "That" (the conjunction). Thus: **Nashi to omou**, "I think that there are none." **To**, like the English word "that" can never be omitted in such contexts.

2. Quotation marks; **Dai-ichi rentai to shiruseru hata**, "a flag with the inscription 'First Regiment.'"

3. "To" followed by the infinitive: thus **kohosha to sadamuru**, "to appoint a candidate."

4. In the semi-Chinese style, **to** is often found at the end of the sentence in the sense of "it is said that," "he thought," etc., some such verb as **iu**, **omou**, or **kiku** being understood after it. **Rondon yori no dempō nari to**, "It is said to be a telegram from London."

5. Sometimes one of the verbal forms in **aku** as **iwaku**, "said," **omoeraku**, "thought," is placed at the commencement of the sentence which ends with **to**; thus: **Omoeraku teki kōgeki shi kitaru beshi to**, "(He) thought that the enemy would come to the attack."

6. For the sake of emphasis, **to** is occasionally followed by the emphatic particle **zo**.

7. **To** is usually preceded not by an attributive, but by a conclusive verb or adjective, as seen in the foregoing example (**nari** not **naru**). The reason is that, as it simply corresponds to quotation marks placed after a clause or sentence complete in itself, it does not in any way govern the preceding word. If that word is, as it generally must be, a verb or adjective in the conclusive form, that form remains unaffected by the presence of **to**. But the fact that the postpositions generally are preceded by an attributive verb or adjective has influenced the grammar of **to** in such wise that many writers substitute the attributive for the conclusive form when **to** follows. This happens especially in the case of the first past, whose attributive termination **shi** constantly replaces the conclusive **ki** before **to**. Thus: **Kobe ni tochaku seshi** (for **shiki**) **to iu**, "It is said that they have arrived at Kobe."

8. Though retaining somewhat of its force of "that," to must often be otherwise rendered (e.g., by "to," "into," "with," "from"), or altogether dropped in English; thus: *Aware naru arisama to nareri*, "He fell into a pitiful plight." *Musume to ninin*, "two counting my daughter" (lit., "two with my daughter"). *Kore to chigau*, "It differs from this."

9. "And"; in this sense it is generally repeated after each of the words enumerated just as in the colloquial.

59. *Tote*, a compound of *to*, "that," and *te*, the termination of the gerund, so that it literally signifies ". . . ing that." It is used as an equivalent of *to iite*, "saying that"; *to omoite*, "thinking that"; *to toite*, "asking whether"; and of similar gerundial phrases. Thus: *Uchi ni kaeran tote, tachitari*, "He stood up, saying that he was going home."

Very frequently *tote* follows a verb in the conditional mood. It and the conditional termination *eba* then together signify "because . . . said (thought, believed, etc.) to be," "on the strength of (something said, done, or imagined)"; thus: *Hito to shite mizukara i-shoku-ju wo kyu suru wa kataki koto ni arazu. Kono koto wo naseba tote, aete hokoro-beki ni arazu*, "It is not a difficult thing for a human being to provide himself with clothing, food, and shelter. He must not dare to be proud on the strength of his doing so."

60. *Wa*, an emphatic or separative particle. "With regard to," "so far as . . . is concerned," are its most explicit English equivalents. But its force is generally sufficiently indicated in an English translation by an emphasis on the word to which it is suffixed, and by the placing of that word at or near the beginning of the sentence. *Te ni tazusōuru wa*, "(With regard to) the thing he holds in his hand." *Kotae-keru wa*, "He answered" (lit., "the thing he answered [was]"). In both of the foregoing examples *mono* is understood before *wa*. *Nishi wa Fuji, kita wa Tsukuba nari*, "To the west stands Mount Fuji, to the north, Mount Tsukuba." *Kono jiken wa betsu ni go hōdō itasazu*, "Concerning this matter I send no special information." *Saran*

to *suru toki wa*, "when about to depart." *Sono jin-in wa nenen kore wo sadamu*, "The number (of men) is fixed each year" (lit., "as for that number, yearly [they] fix it"). As shown in the last example, it is often convenient to render the noun followed by *wa* as a nominative in English; but it is never a nominative properly so called in the Japanese construction. It is simply a word isolated and generally placed at the head of the clause for the sake of emphasis. True nominatives or subjects are rare in Japanese, most sentences being subjectless (§§ 241, 243).

61. *Wo*. (a) A sign of what is in European languages named the accusative or objective case. *Kami wo shinzuru*, "to believe (in) God." *Kaze no nagu wo matsu*, "to await the getting calm of the wind," i.e., "to wait till the wind goes down."

b) When suffixed to the attributive form of a verb or adjective at the end of a clause, *wo* has an adversative force, which is generally best rendered by "yet" or "but": *Seiyo-sukuri no tsumori narishi wo, kondo aratamete Nihon-zukuri to sadameraru*, "It had been intended to build (the palace) in European style, but it has now been decided to erect a Japanese building instead." Some writers, following the usage of the colloquial, use either *ga* or *no ni* for *wo* in this case.

c) The connection between the two chief uses of *wo* is found in the fact that this particle was originally nothing more than an interjection serving, as it were, to interrupt the sentence, and draw particular attention to the word to which it was suffixed. For the same reason it is not attached to every noun which, according to European ideas of grammar, is in the accusative case; thus: *fumi kaku toki*, "when writing a letter."

d) Before the verb *suru*, "to do," it is generally absent, thus: *honyaku suru*, "to make a translation," "to translate."

e) Under (a) above may be classed some apparently anomalous uses of *wo* by which the student is often greatly perplexed.

1. Such phrases as *Tenno Heika wo hajime-tatematsuri*, "from His Imperial Majesty downward." Here the literal render-

ing would be: "respectfully placing His Majesty the Emperor at the beginning," a construction which we should call accusative.

2. Such phrases as **Heiwa wo ri nari to omoeba**, "thinking that peace would be advantageous. . . ." Here the literal rendering of the Japanese construction is "thinking (of) peace, 'it will be advantageous.'" **Heiwa** is therefore really an accusative, though rendered in English by a nominative.

3. The use of **wo** after what corresponds to the subject of an English passive verb. Thus: **Minami ni miyuru shima wo Ōshima to iu**, "The island visible to the south is called Oshima." See also the remarks on the nature of the Japanese passive verb (§ 193).

4. **Wo** at the end of a sentence. In such cases there is an inversion of the usual construction, the verb being placed at the beginning of the clause instead of at the end, for the sake of emphasis and in imitation of Chinese idiom. Thus: **Kou yoyaku no shokun wa dai-shikyū ga kamei aran koto wo** (for **Yoyaku no koto wo kou**), "We trust that gentlemen will hasten to add their names to the list of subscribers."

5. Such elliptical phrases as **Kampisei wo meizeraretari**, lit., "(They) have been commanded official expense students," i.e., "They have been commanded to become students at government expense," or more freely, "They have been notified that the expenses of their education will be defrayed by the government."

62. **Ya**, a particle of interrogation, doubt, or exclamation.

a) As a direct interrogative particle, its use is chiefly confined to (1) sentences which contain some other interrogative word, and (2) those in which the question asked is a purely rhetorical one, i.e., not a question properly so called, asked in order to elicit information. Thus: **Kono toki ni atatte, waga Nihon no jimmin wa ikaga subeki ya?** "In such a case how would our Japanese compatriots act?" **Karada wa koromo yori mo masareru mono narazu ya?** "Is not the body more than raiment?"

b) Its more frequent use is as a particle expressing doubt. Thus: **moshi ya**, "if perchance"; . . . **to iu ga, sono jitsu ika**

ga ni ya, "It is said that . . . ,", "but we know not whether it be true." *Heiba no aida ni ai-miru ni itaru ya mo hakaru bekarazu*, "Who knows, perhaps we may encounter each other on the field of battle."

c) At the end of a sentence *ya* is sometimes, though rarely, a mere exclamation. *Makoto naru kana kono koto ya*, "Oh! how true these words are!"

d) Good writers sometimes (in imitation of Chinese idiom) use *ya* in a half-emphatic explanatory manner. Thus: *Teki no kogeki shi kitari ya gen wo matazu*, "We do not await the word that the enemy will come to the attack," that is, "It is not necessary to say that the enemy will attack."

e) But sometimes it sinks into a mere expletive, as *ima ya*, "now"; *kanarazu ya*, "positively."

63. The syntax of *ya* presents some anomalies, *ya* being occasionally preceded by the conclusive instead of by the attributive form of the verb or adjective, especially in the case of the present tense of adjectives, of the present tense of the verb *aru*, "to be" (conclusive *ari*), and of the present tense of the negative voice of verbs and adjectives in general. This happens chiefly when the question asked is a rhetorical one, as in the example from the New Testament above.¹ The final verb or adjective of a sentence containing *ya* is also often put in the conclusive, contrary to the general rule whereby interrogative words govern the final verb or adjective in the attributive form. The conception is more apparent than real, as it occurs almost exclusively in cases where *ya* is not properly interrogative, but has one of the meanings given above under the heading (*b*), where an example will be found (concl. *bekarazu* for attrib. *bekarazaru*). In (*d*) the conclusive is always used.

64. *Zo*, an emphatic particle less intense than *koso*, but best rendered in English by either of the means mentioned under *koso*, § 56.

¹ Cf. § 62*a* concl. *narazu* for attrib. *narazaru*.

CHAPTER VI

THE POSTPOSITION

65. Japanese postpositions correspond for the most part to English prepositions. But some words which we should call adverbs and conjunctions, and others for which English has no equivalents, are included in this category. When suffixed to a verb or adjective, postpositions require such verb or adjective to be in one of the attributive forms, a general rule which is subject to exceptions mentioned in the course of the present chapter.

Postpositions are of two kinds, simple and compound.

THE SIMPLE POSTPOSITION

The chief simple postpositions, with their most usual significations, are:

66. **Kara**, "from," "since." **Kore kara**, "henceforward."

67. **Made**, "till," "as far as," "by," "down to," "to," "to such a degree." **Kore made**, "thus far," "hitherto." Such phrases as **myogonichi made** may signify either "till the day after tomorrow" or "by the day after tomorrow," but the latter meaning is the more usual.

68. **Nagara**. (a) Suffixed to nouns, signifies "just as it is," "without change," thus: **mendo nagara**, "tedious as it is," "though a bore."

b) More often it follows verbs (always in the indefinite, not in the attributive form), and then with the sense of "while," "during"; thus: **yuki-nagara**, "while going."

69. **Ni**, "in," "into," "to." It has a great number of idiomatic uses, of which the following are the most noteworthy:

a) What in English is called the subject of a sentence is often marked by **ni** followed by **wa** or **oite**. This gives the expression an honorific tinge, which is generally emphasized by putting the

verb in the potential form, it being considered more polite to say that such and such a thing is able to happen in a person than bluntly to assert that the person did it. Thus: **Kaigun daijin ni wa saru mikka kikyō seraretari**, "The Minister of Marine returned to Tokyo on the third instant."

b) With a passive verb, **ni** corresponds to "by," donating as it does the person by whom the action is performed: **Taki ni semeraruru**, "to be attacked by the enemy."

c) With a causative verb, **ni** denotes the person who is caused to perform the action; thus: **Iin ni koto wo giseshimuru**, "to cause the committee to deliberate upon a matter," i.e., "to leave a matter to the committee to deliberate upon."

d) Following the attributive form of a verb at the end of a clause, **ni** serves to indicate a contrast or difference between two consecutive actions or states, "whereupon" or "on," prefixed to the following clause, is the most literal English rendering, thus: **Futa wo toritaru ni hatashite naka no mono arazariki**, "I removed the lid whereupon as was expected the contents were missing (were not)." But more frequently **ni** in such contexts must be rendered by "but," there being hardly any difference between it and **wo** similarly placed; thus: **Kogeki shitaru ni sude ni teki wa nigetari**, "(We) attacked but the enemy had already fled."

e) **Ni** suffixed to nouns sometimes means "and." **Ju ni ken** "rifle and bayonet," **hana ni tsuki**, "flowers and moon."

f) **Ni** sometimes follows a word which according to English ideas should be in the accusative case, as: **hito ni au**, "to meet a person."

g) Suffixed to the indefinite form of the verb, **ni** signifies "in order to," "to," **tori ni yuku**, "to go to fetch."

h) Substituted for the verb **narū** after certain abstract nouns the expression corresponds to English adverbs; as **riko ni**, "cleverly."

70. **Nite**¹ (sometimes corrupted into **de**). (a) "By means of," "by," "with"; **Kore nite shiru-beshi**, "It may be hereby known."

¹ The postposition **nite** must not be confounded with **nite**, the indefinite form of the verb **narū**, which signifies "being" (§ 181).

b) "In," "at"; *Ōsaka nite*, "at Osaka."

71. No. (a) "Of," or the possessive case; thus: *Tokyo no kinko*, "the population of Tokyo"; *boku no kangae*, "my humble opinion"; *kuni wo osamuru no konnan*, "the difficulty of governing the country."

b) In examples like the following the word followed by *no* almost comes to correspond to our nominative or accusative rather than to our possessive case, and must often be turned into the subject of a clause in English. Thus: *Waga hai no tsune ni ikan to suru tokoro nari*, "It is a thing which we constantly regret." *Totsuzen dempo no kitaru ari*, "A telegram suddenly came" (lit., "Suddenly there was the coming of a telegram"). *Hito no onore wo hyo suru wo kiku*, "To hear others talk about myself."

c) While always retaining a trace of its proper meaning of "of," *no* is used in two other noteworthy idiomatic manners:

(1) Between two nouns in apposition: *issaku jū-ni nichi no nichiyobi*, "The day before yesterday Sunday the twelfth."

(2) Either in place of, or suffixed to, the other postpositions, it being a general rule that none of them except *no* and *ga* can show the relation between two nouns without the intervention of a verb. Thus a Japanese says: *Kono ura ni ike ari*, "There is a pond at the back of this." But he must, if the verb be omitted, say: *kono ura no ike*, "the pond at (lit., of) the back of this." Similarly, *kanri no kyūsokujo*, "a resting place for the officials; *Ei Ro no kankei*, "the relations between England and Russia."

d) In the following instance *no* is suffixed to the other particles or postpositions: *Pekin yori no dēpō*, "a telegram from Peking"; *taiyō to chikyū to no kankei*, "the relations between the sun and the earth." Similarly when *to* in the sense of "that" or of quotation marks is followed, not by a verb, but by a noun, *no* must be inserted after it. Thus: *Kitaru to no dēpō aritari*, "There was a telegram that (he) would come."

e) Not infrequently the words *tokoro no* (more rarely *no* alone) are inserted between the attributive and the noun, as in § 41.

f) Sometimes, however, *no* legitimately represents the English relative, thus: *on hanashi no kenken*, "the various matters which were mentioned by you" (lit., "the matter-matter of the honorable speaking").

72. *Ye*, "to," less often "toward," sometimes "at"; *Tokyo ye kuru*, "to come to Tokyo"; *Yokohama ye tochaku suru*, "to arrive at Yokohama."

73. *Yori*, "from," "since," "than"; *Beikoku yori*, "from America." *Hachi-ji yori kaijo*, "from eight o'clock open-place." *Sakujitsu yori*, "since yesterday." *Tsuki hana yori utsukushiki wa naki nari*, "There is nothing more beautiful than the moon and the flowers." (See also comparison of adjectives, § 103.) *Yori* always means "since" when it is suffixed to a gerund; thus: *Kono tataakai arite yori Nihon wa sekai no kyokoku to nareri*, "Since this war Japan has become a world-power."

Preceded by a negative *yori* sometimes means "unless," "except by," "without." *Ijō no jimbutsu ni arazaru yori wa kakaru jigyo wo kansei suru koto katakaru beshi*, "Except by a man of great ability it would be impossible to accomplish such an undertaking." When thus used *yori* is almost always strengthened by the addition of *wa*.

THE COMPOUND POSTPOSITION

74. Many of the postpositions can be combined in order to particularize or emphasize the sense, as *made ni*, "until," "by," or "before," for *made*, "till"; *yori mo*, "even than"; *ka aruiwa* repeated "either . . . or." In such combinations as *no wa*, *no ni*, and *to wa*, an ellipsis must be supplied; thus: *Ten to (iu mono) wa*, "what is called heaven," "what is meant by the term heaven."

75. There is a large class of compound postpositions formed from nouns by prefixing **no** (less often **ga**), and generally suffixing **ni**. Thus:

76. **No kage ni**, "behind" (lit., "in the shadow of"). **Iwa no kage (ni)**, "behind the rocks."

77. **No kawari ni**, "instead of," "in return for," "as compensation for," "on the other hand."

78. **No tame ni**, "for the sake of," "by." **Uma no tame ni keraruru**, "to be kicked by a horse."

79. **No ue ni**, "above" (lit., "on the top of"), "on," "besides," "after," "in relation to." **Zanji no ue (ni)**, "after a short rest."

80. **Ga ue ni**, "over and above," "besides." **Iya ga ue ni**, "on the top of one another," "even more and more."

81. After verbs the chief word of these compound postpositions is sometimes used alone, without either **no** or **ni**, as: **Eien ni tsutōru tame**, "in order to hand it down forever."

82. There is a class of compound postpositions formed by **ni** or **wo** and a verb, the verb generally appearing as a gerund or else in the indefinite form. The most important postpositions of this class are:

83. **Ni oite**, "in," "on," "at." This compound postposition often serves to denote what we should call the subject of the sentence (§ 69a).

a) **Ni oite wa** sometimes signifies "in the event of," or "if," thus: **Shina seifu ni oite kore wo shōdaku sezaruru ni oite wa**, "in the event of the Chinese government not consenting," "if the Chinese government should not consent." (In this sentence the first **ni oite** serves to mark the word which corresponds to the English nominative, while the second means "if.")

b) **Ni oite wo ya** at the end of a sentence has a very strong exclamatory force. It is generally preceded by **iwan ya** at the beginning of the sentence or clause, and should be rendered, according to circumstances, by "how much more" or "how much less"; thus: **Kiji ni oite sura sono bi kaku no gotoshi iwan ya jikkei ni**

oite wa, "If it is so beautiful even in description, how much more so must it be in actual view."

84. Ni okeru, "in," "position in," "relations with," "compared with"; Ei no Indo ni okeru ga gotoku, "like England's position in India."

85. Ni shite. (a) "Being," "as," "in the capacity of"; Gaikokujin ni shite, "as a foreigner."

b) It is also used in many contexts where it must be translated as an adverb or an adverbial phrase: Saiwai ni shite, "fortunately"; zanjī ni shite, "after a little while."

c) It is most common in the sense of "is and"; Tokyo wa nihon no shufu ni shite Tokyo wan ni nozomu, "Tokyo is the capital of Japan and borders on Tokyo Bay."

d) It is also sometimes used like wo shite in a causative construction, see § 91.

86. Ni shite must not be confounded with to shite (§ 89). Ni shite has the idea of long existence in a certain capacity, while to shite is used for "in the special capacity of." Ni shite is general and explanatory, to shite is temporary and limiting.

87. Ni tsuki, "with reference to," "owing to": . . . no gi ni tsuki, "with reference to a matter of. . . ."

88. Ni yori, ni yotte, "owing to," "because of," "by means of," "according to." Rei ni yori, "according to precedent," "as usual." Kore ni yotte, "on account of this."

89. To shite, "as." Sharei to shite, "as a token of gratitude." (See ni shite, § 86.)

90. Wo motte (lit., "having held"), "through," "by," "with," "by means of," "owing to," "because"; Tegami wo motte, "by letter." Konkai taisen okorishi wo motte, "owing to the occurrence of the recent world-war."

a) Sometimes wo motte sinks into being a mere sign of what we should term the accusative case, as: Saionji ko wo motte Tokuha Zenken Daishi to nashi . . . , "appointing Marquis Saionji as Special Envoy Plenipotentiary."

b) **Motte** without **wo** generally signifies “and thereby,” “and thus.”

c) But both **wo motte** and **motte** may often be neglected in translating, though some trace of their proper meaning generally lingers in the original Japanese; thus: **Guntai wo moke motte kokka wo hogo su**, “We raise troops to (and thereby) protect our native land.” **Hanahada motte**, “very”; **Ima motte**, “now,” “down to the present.”

d) **Wo motte suru** properly means “to use,” but it can often be dropped in translation: **Waga hai no miru tokoro wo motte suru ni**, “looking at it from our point of view” (lit., “using the seeing place of our company”).

e) **Wo motte nari** means “it is because of.”

f) **Kore wo motte**, “on this account,” “for this reason,” “therefore.”

g) **Omomuki wo motte**, “with regard to,” “in respect to.”

91. **Wo shite**. (a) With a causative verb serves to denote the person who is caused to perform the action (§ 206). Thus **Dai shichi shidan wo shite kōgeki seshimeki**, “He caused the seventh division to attack.”

b) Occasionally the noun corresponding to the English nominative is marked by the addition of **wo shite**, as: **Moshi Kairiku un-yu no jotai wo shite, kaku no gotoku fukanzen naru koto nakarashimeba**, “if the state of communications by sea and land were not so imperfect as they are.”

92. **Ya mo**, “whether may (might) not,” **ni itaru ya mo shiru bekarazu**, “We cannot tell whether it may not result in.”

93. **Ya wo**: in this combination **ya** has its original interrogative sense, and **wo** serves to show that the whole clause preceding it is the object of the following verb: **Nani ga yue ni furuwazarishi ya wo tankyu suru ni**, lit., “on investigating (this thing) because of what did it not exercise influence?” i.e., “on inquiring into the reasons for its lack of success.”

94. The general rule, according to which particles and post-positions must be preceded by the attributive form of the verb or adjective, admits of a few exceptions in special locutions, besides those noted before under *ka*, *ni*, *to*, etc.; thus: *ari no mama* (for *aru mama*), "just as it is," *nashi ni* (for *naki ni*), "without"; and such idioms as *furi mo sede* or *furi wa sede*, "not raining"; *Kuwashiku wa zonzazu*, "(I) know not exactly," where the indefinite form precedes *mo* and *wa*.

CHAPTER VII

THE ADJECTIVE

PRIMARY ADJECTIVE FORMS

95. The inflections of Japanese adjectives do not, like the inflections of English adjectives, serve to distinguish the degree of comparison. Neither do they, as in French, indicate number or gender. Number and gender are considerations to which the Japanese grammatical system pays little or no heed. The object of the inflections of Japanese adjectives (and verbs) is primarily to show whether the force of the adjective (or verb) is attributive or predicative, indefinite or conclusive; and secondly, to mark distinctions of tense and mood. All adjectives contain the verb "to be" implicitly. Thus: **Umi fukashi**, "The sea (is) deep."

In its simple state, a Japanese adjective has four forms, viz.:

96. The stem which is used only in compounds as **hosonagaki**, "narrow-long," i.e., "slender"; **yo-suguru**, "to be too good."

97. The indefinite or adverbial form, which is obtained by adding **ku** to the stem. It is used in two distinct manners, viz.:

a) To qualify a verb as: **Hayaku kuru**, "to come quickly." In this case it corresponds to the English adverb in *ly*. But the Japanese use this form even before such verbs as "to be" and "to become," where English idiom requires the corresponding adjective. Thus: **Utuskushiku naru beshi**, "It will become beautiful."

b) As itself a predicative verb in every clause of a sentence except the last. Thus: **Yama takaku, kikō samuku, jinka sukunashi**, "The mountains (of a certain country) are high, its climate is cold, and human dwellings few." In such cases each Japanese adjective in **ku** must be rendered by the corresponding

English adjective preceded by some tense of the verb "to be." The essential characteristic of the indefinite form is that it has no tense or mood. In order to know by what tense or mood to translate it into English, it is necessary to ascertain the tense or mood of the adjective or verb nearest after it which is not also in the same indefinite form. Sometimes this will be the last adjective or verb of the whole sentence, sometimes only the adjective or verb of the last of a set of similar clauses. Thus in the foregoing example **takaku** and **samuku** must be translated by the English present indicative, because of the final adjective **sukunashi** makes a general assertion, and may therefore be considered to be in the present tense. Again, take the example: **Toshi wakaku, karada mo tsuyokereba, gunjin ni teki su-beshi**, "Being young and strong, he will be suitable for a soldier." Here the intervention of the adjective **tsuyokereba** in the conditional mood at the end of the succeeding clause shows that **wakaku** also must be construed as a conditional (**wakakereba**). The construction is often a little more complicated. Thus: **Fune aredomo hito naku: hito aru mo kikai nakariki**, "We had ships, but no men; and even if we had had the men, we had no machinery." Here the rhythm of the sentence shows that we must go to the end of the clause **hito aru mo, kikai nakariki** to find the adjective (verb) corresponding to **naku**. The **aru** of the second clause has to be passed over.

98. The conclusive form, which is obtained by adding **shi** to the stem. It is used only as a predicative, as in the case of **sukunashi** in the first example given in the preceding paragraph. Those adjectives whose stem ends in **shi** or **ji** do not add another **shi** to form the conclusive, the one **shi** being held to suffice. Thus: **mezurashiku**, conclusive **mezurashi**, "strange"; **aru-majiku**, conclusive **aru-maji**, "should not be." This exception is sometimes disregarded by ignorant writers; and such ungrammatical forms as **ashishi** (for **ashi**), "bad," are therefore occasionally met with.

99. The attributive form, which is obtained by adding *ki* to the stem. It is used in three distinct manners.

a) To qualify a noun, as *yoroshiki hōhō*, "a good method"; *aru-majiki koto*, "a thing that ought not to be" (lit., "an ought-not-to-be thing").

b) When the adjective is followed by a postposition, thus: *hōhō no yoroshiki yori* (colloq., *shikata ga yoroshii kara*), "owing to the excellence of the method"; *Mijikaki mo yoshi*, "Though (it is) short, it is good." *Yoshi* is the conclusive form of the adjective *yoki*. It will be noticed that the attributive form of the adjective, when thus used, ceases to be an adjective according to European ideas, and corresponds rather to an English abstract substantive, or to an adjective preceded by the verb "to be." The abstract substantive in *sa*, so common in the colloquial, is almost always replaced in the written language by the attributive form, as *samuki* for *samusa*, "the cold."

c) At the end of a clause or sentence, when one of the preceding words of the clause or sentence is an interrogative. Thus: *Susumu to shirizoku to izure ka yoki?* "To advance or to retreat, which is better?"

100. The paradigm of the primary forms of adjectives is as follows:

	STEM	INDEFINITE FORM	CONCLUSIVE FORM	ATTRIBUTIVE FORM	
The majority of adjectives	<i>haya</i>	<i>hayaku</i>	<i>hayashi</i>	<i>hayaki</i>	"early"
	<i>go to</i>	<i>gotoku</i>	<i>gotoshi</i>	<i>gotoki</i>	"like"
	<i>be</i>	<i>beku</i>	<i>beshi</i>	<i>beki</i>	"able"
	<i>na</i>	<i>naku</i>	<i>nashi</i>	<i>naki</i>	"must"
Adjectives whose stem ends in <i>shi</i> or <i>ji</i>	<i>yoroshi</i>	<i>yoroshiku</i>	<i>yoroshi</i>	<i>yoroshiki</i>	"non-existent"
	<i>maji</i>	<i>majiku</i>	<i>maji</i>	<i>majiki</i>	"is not"
					"good"
					"unable"
					"must not"

TENSE AND MOOD IN THE ADJECTIVE

101. Being of the nature of a verb, the Japanese adjective is inflected to indicate tense and mood. The conclusive and

attributive forms explained above may be termed its present tense, while the indefinite form is of no tense in particular, serving as it does to suspend the meaning until the end of the sentence be reached.

102. The memory will be assisted by noting that most of the tenses of the affirmative voice and all the tenses of the negative are formed by agglutinating the various inflections of the verb *aru*, "to be," to the indefinite form (*hayaku*), the vowel *u* of the latter being dropped, and the vowel *a* of the former being in some tenses changed into *e*; furthermore, that *beku*, *beki*, *beshi*, the suffix forming the potential mood (§ 119), is itself an adjective regularly conjugated through most of the tenses.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

103. Comparison in Japanese is more often implicit than explicit. Thus, when referring to the relative height of Fujiyama and Asamayama, a Japanese will not say, "Fujiyama is the higher," but simply, "Mount Fuji is high" (*Fuji wa takashi*), that is, in comparison with the other mountain mentioned. Indeed, even in English the so-called positive is often a comparative by implication; for when we say, for instance, that "Such and such a person is old," we mean that he is older than most other people. Comparison may, however, be made explicit in Japanese by using the postposition *yor*i, "than" (properly "from"). Thus: *Fuji wa Asama yori takashi*, lit., "As for Fuji, than Asama, it is high," i.e., "Fuji is high as considered from the standpoint of Asama." Again: *Asama wa Fuji yori takakarazu*, "As for Asama, it is not high as considered from the standpoint of Fuji," i.e., "Asama is less high than Fuji." If three or more mountains were spoken of, we should have what in English is termed the superlative; the Japanese idiom remains the same. Here is another example: *Tenka no yama kore yori takaki wa nashi*, "There is no higher mountain than this" (lit., "world's mountains, this than, high is-not").

104. When not simply implied, or expressed by *yor*i, the comparative and superlative may be indicated by prefixing to the positive some such word as *nao*, "still more"; *itatte*, "extremely"; *oi ni*, "greatly"; *sukoburu*, "very"; *kiwamete*, "extremely." The superlative form is also sometimes indicated by suffixing the word *sem-ban*, "a thousand myriads," thus: *kinodoku semban*, "inexpressibly sorry."

105. Excess of a quality is, like the comparative and superlative, generally denoted by the adjective in its simple form; thus: "This is too high" will be in Japanese simply "This is high" (*Kore wa takashi*), viz.: by implication, higher than it ought to be. The expression may be rendered more explicit by suffixing the verb *suguru* to the adjective stem, as *taka-suguru*, lit., "to go past in height." The word *amari*, "excessive" may also be used, prefixed to the simple adjective; thus: *Amari takashi*, "altogether too high," but this is rare.

PARADIGM OF ADJECTIVES

106. Hayaki, "early" (stem haya), affirmative voice.

a) Indefinite Form for All

Tenses.....hayaku

Indicative—

b) Present: Conclusive....hayashi.....(I, you, he, she, it, we, they)

Attributive.....hayaki am, are, or is early

c) Past: Conclusive.....hayakariki.....(I, etc.) was or were early

Attributive.....hayakarishi

d) Future: Conclusive....hayakaran.....(I, etc.) shall or will be early

Attributive.....hayakaran

*Oblique—*e) Conditional.....hayakereba.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
am, etc., early

f) Hypothetical.....hayaku(m)ba.....if (I, etc.) am, etc., early

g) Actual Concessive.....hayakeredomo.....though (I, etc.) am, etc.,
earlyh) Hypothetical Concessive hayaku mo.....though (I, etc.) should be
early

i) Imperative.....hayakare.....be early

j) Gerund.....hayakute.....having been early (by)
being early

POTENTIAL FORMS

k) Indefinite Form for All

Tenses.....hayaku
hayakaru-beku*Indicative—*

l) Present: Conclusive....hayakaru-beshi.....(I, etc.) will, shall, would,

Attributive.....hayakaru-beki should, may, might, can,
could, or ought to be
early

m) Past: Conclusive.....hayakaru-bekariki.....(I, etc.) should, etc., have

Attributive.....hayakaru-bekarishi been early

*Oblique—*n) Conditional.....hayakaru-bekereba.....as, or since (I, etc.) may be
early

o) Hypothetical.....hayakaru-beku(m)ba.....if (I, etc.) may be early

p) Actual Concessive.....hayakaru-bekeredomo.....though (I, etc.) may be early

q) Hypothetical Concessive hayakaru-beku mo.....though (I, etc.) may per-
haps be earlyr) The imperative form of the adjective is scarcely used except in a few set phrases
such as Yokare ashikare, "be it good or bad," "for better or worse"s) Causative Verbal Form hayakarashimuru (§ 203) ..(I, etc.) cause (someone) to
be early

PARADIGM OF ADJECTIVES

107. Hayaki, "early" (stem haya), negative voice.

a) Indefinite Form for All

Tenses.....hayakarazu

Indicative—

b) Present: Conclusive....hayakarazu.....(I, you, he, she, it, we, they)

Attributive.....hayakarazaru am, are, or is not early

c) Past: Conclusive.....hayakarazariki.....(I, etc.) was or were not

Attributive.....hayakarazarishi early

d) Future: Conclusive....hayakarazaran.....(I, etc.) shall or will not be

Attributive.....hayakarazaran early

*Oblique—*e) Conditional.....hayakarazareba.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
am, was, or is not earlyf) Hypothetical.....hayakarazu(m)ba.....if (I, etc.) am, etc., not
earlyg) Actual Concessive.....hayakarazaredomo*.....though (I, etc.) am, etc.,
not earlyh) Hypothetical Concessive hayakarazaru mothough (I, etc.) should not
be early

POTENTIAL FORMS

i) Indefinite Form for All

Tenses.....hayakaru-bekarazu

Indicative—

j) Present: Conclusive....hayakaru-bekarazu.....(I, etc.) will, shall, would,

Attributive.....hayakaru-bekarazaru should, may, might, can,
could, ought to, not be
early

k) Past: Conclusive.....hayakaru-bekarazariki....(I, etc.) should, etc., not

Attributive.....hayakaru-bekarazarishi have been early

*Oblique—*l) Conditional.....hayakaru-bekarazareba...as or since (I, etc.) should,
etc., not be earlym) Hypothetical.....hayakaru-bekarazu(m)ba...if, (I, etc.) should, etc., not
be earlyn) Concessive.....hayakaru-
bekarazaredomo*.....though (I, etc.) should, etc.,
not be early

o) The Causative Negative

Form.....hayakarazarashimuru

§ (204)(I, etc.) cause (someone) not
to be early

* In the concessive forms mo is often omitted from the termination domo.

CHAPTER VIII

THE VERB

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

108. The functions of the Japanese verb differ in some important respects from those of the verbs of European languages. Distinctions of person and number are utterly foreign to it. On the other hand, many of the tenses have two forms—an attributive and a conclusive—while there is a general indefinite form which does duty for all the tenses. *The verb and adjective thus closely resemble each other; and it is impossible to understand the grammar of the verb, unless the considerations advanced in the chapter on adjectives have been thoroughly mastered.*

To recapitulate briefly what has there been set forth:

109. The indefinite form stands at the end of each member of a set of clauses excepting the final member; and the tense or mood by which it should be rendered can only be known when the verb or adjective of that final clause is reached; thus: **Natsu kitari, haru yuku**, "Summer comes and spring goes." Here the indefinite form **kitari** must be rendered by the present, because the final verb **yuku** is in the present. (See first conjugation, § 118.) The indefinite form of verbs is likewise used to form compounds (in adjectives it is the stem that performs this function), as **kitari-tou**, "to come and ask," and **tsuge-tamau**, "to deign to inform" (**tsuge** being indefinite form of **tsuguru**, second conjugation, § 134).

110. The conclusive forms stand only at the end of a sentence. Thus: **Hito kitareri**, "The people have come" (first conjugation, § 118c).

111. The attributive forms serve to qualify nouns, herein resembling the participles of European languages. Thus: **Kitareru hito**, lit., "the have-come people," i.e., "the people who

have come." They are, moreover, used substantively, like adjectives followed by postpositions, thus: **Hito no kitareru wo mite**, lit., "seeing the having come of people," i.e., "seeing that people had come."

112. What obscures this threefold distinction and thereby perplexes the beginner is the fact that some of the tenses which are capable of being used both as conclusives and as attributives have but one inflection to perform the two functions, as see **yuku**, § 118*b*. Furthermore, the modern colloquial of Tokyo has dropped all distinctively conclusive forms, thereby introducing a second element of confusion for those who acquire the colloquial before commencing the study of the written language. The student acquainted with the colloquial should specially note that the written language has no such forms in the present tense of verbs of the second and third conjugations as **homeru**, **ireru**, or **sugiru**. These are replaced, according to circumstances, by

homu	} Conclusive	homuru	} Attributive
iru		iruru	
sugu		suguru	

113. When there are two verbs derived from the same stem, such as **iru**, "to go in," and **iruru** (colloquial **ireru**), "to put in," one belonging to the first conjugation, and the other to the second, the conclusive form of the present tense is therefore identical in both. Thus **iru**, at the end of a sentence, may signify either "goes in" or "put in," according to circumstances. In the case of the attributive form there is no ambiguity, as it is **iru**, "goes in," in the first conjugation, and **iruru**, "puts in," in the second.

114. Note that the attributive form serves to take the place of the relative pronoun in Japanese. The way their absence is provided for may be seen by the foregoing example of **kitareru** and by the following: **yukishi hito**, "the person who went" (lit., "the went person"), and **shiru-beki koto**, "a thing which should be known" (lit., "a should-be-known thing").

115. As seen by these examples, the verb or adjective of the relative clause must be put in the attributive form. If there are several relative clauses, then only the verb or adjective of the last clause takes the attributive form, all the preceding clauses having the verb or adjective in the indefinite form.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS

116. All the inflections are added to the stem, which is itself invariable. Some of the inflections consist of a single vowel, whose original meaning is obscure, as in *yuki*, *yuku*, *yuke*. But by far the greater number are obtained by agglutinating fragments of old auxiliary verbs, and in some few cases particles, postpositions, and adjectives, to the single vowel forms; thus: *yukiki*, *yuki-tari*, *yuku-beshi*, *yukeba* (§ 102).

117. There are four regular conjugations of Japanese verbs.

a) To the first conjugation belong the great majority of true, underived verbs.

b) In the second conjugation the number of true verbs is small.

c) The verbs belonging to the third conjugation are also few in number and little used.

d) The fourth conjugation consists of the following ten dissyllabic verbs only:

hiru, "to dry in the sun"

hiru, "to winnow"

hiru, "to sneeze"

iru, "to shoot with a bow and arrow"

iru, "to fuse or cast metal"

iru, "to dwell"

kiru, "to wear," "to put on," "to have on"

miru, "to look," "to see"

niru, "to resemble"

niru, "to boil"

Kaerimiru, "to look back," "to consider," follows *miru* from which it is compounded. *Kokoromuru* (colloquial *kokoromiru*), "to test," though also derived from *miru*, follows the third conjugation.

FIRST REGULAR CONJUGATION

118. Verb, **yuku**, "to go" (stem **yuk**), active affirmative voice.

a) Indefinite Form for All

Tenses.....**yuki**

Indicative—

b) Present: Conclusive....**yuku**.....(I, you, he, she, it, we, they)

Attributive.....**yuku** go

c) Perfect: Conclusive....**yukeri†**.....(I, etc.) went, have gone, or

Attributive.....**yukeru** had gone

d) First Past: Conclusive..**yukiki**.....(I, etc.) went, have gone, or

Attributive.....**yukishi** had gone

e) Second Past: Conclusive **yukitari**.....(I, etc.) went, have gone, or

Attributive.....**yukitaru** had gone

f) Third Past: Conclusive **yukitariki**.....(I, etc.) went, have gone, or

Attributive.....**yukitarishi** had gone

g) Fourth Past: Conclusive **yukinu**.....(I, etc.) went, have gone, or

Attributive.....**yukinuru** had gone away

h) Future: Conclusive....**yukan**, **yukinan**.....(I, etc.) shall or will prob-

Attributive.....or **yuku naran** ably go

Oblique—

i) Present Conditional....**yukeba**.....as, since, or when (I, etc.) go

j) Past Conditional.....**yukishikaba**.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)

yukitareba went, have gone, or had gone

k) Present Hypothetical...**yukaba**.....if (I, etc.) go

yukinaba

yuku naraba

l) Past Hypothetical.....**yukitaraba**.....if (I, etc.) had gone

yukishi naraba

m) Optative.....**yukabaya**.....Oh, that I could go!

n) Present Actual*.....**yukedomo**.....though (I, etc.) do actually

Concessive.....**yuku to iedomo** go

o) Present Hypothetical...**yuku mo†**.....even if (I, etc.) go

Concessive.....**yukite mo**

p) Past Concessive.....**yukishikadomo**.....though (I, etc.) went, have

yukitaredomo gone, or had gone

yukitari to iedomo

yukishi to iedomo

yukishi mo

q) Imperative.....**yuke**.....go!

r) Gerund.....**yukite**.....(by) having gone, (by) going

* **Mo** may be omitted in all concessive tenses.

† Sometimes **yukan naredomo**.

‡ **Yukere** is found in poetry.

120. Verb, *yuku*, "to go" (stem *yuk*), active negative voice.

a) Present: Conclusive...yukazu.....(I, you, he, she, it, we, you.
yukazaru (nai) they) do not go

b) Past: Conclusive.....yukazariki(I, etc.) did not go, have
Attributive.....yukazarishi (nakaratta) not gone, or had not gone

c) Future: Conclusive.....yukazaran or yukaji.....(I, etc.) shall or will not go
Attributive.....yukazaran or yukaji

d) Present Conditional . . . yukazareba . . . as, since, or when (I, etc.)
yukaneba do not go

e) Past Conditional. yukazarishikaba as, since, or when (I, etc.)
yukazarishi ni yotte did not go, have not
gone, or had not gone

f) Present Hypothetical...yukazu(m)ba.....if (I, etc.) do not go

g) Past Hypothetical.....yukazarisebaif (I, etc.) had not gone
yukazarishi naraba

Concessive.....yukazaredomo.....though (I, etc.) do not go
yukanedomo
yukazu to iedomo

Concessive.....yukazaru mo.....even if (I, etc.) do not go

j) Past Concessive..... yukazarishikadomo..... though (I, etc.) did not go,
yukazarishi to iedomo have not gone, or had not
yukazarishi naredomo gone
yukazarishi mo

k) Imperative.....yukazarego not, do not go!

yuku nakare

yuku-na

yuku koto nakare

l) Gerund. yukazu (by) not having gone, (by)
yukazu ni not going

yukazu shite

yukade

Form.....yukazarashimuru (§ 204) ..(I, etc.) cause (some person)
not to go

FIRST REGULAR CONJUGATION

121. Verb, **yuku**, "to go" (stem **yuk**), active negative voice
—continued.

POTENTIAL FORMS

Indicative—

- a) Indefinite Form.....yuku-bekarazu
 b) Present: Conclusive....yuku-bekarazu.....(I, etc.) will, shall, would,
 Attributive.....yuku-bekarazaru should, may, might, or
 ought not to go
 c) Past: Conclusive.....yuku-bekarazariki.....(I, etc.) should not, etc.,
 Attributive.....yuku-bekarazarishi have gone

Oblique—

- d) Conditional.....yuku-bekarazareba.....as, or since I (etc.) should
not, etc., go
- e) Hypothetical.....yuku-bekarazu(m)ba.....if (I, etc.) should not, etc., go
- f) Actual Concessive.....yuku-bekarazaredomo....though (I, etc.) should not,
yuku-bekarazu* to iedomo etc., go
- g) Hypothetical Concessive yuku-bekarazaru mo.....even if (I, etc.) should, etc.,
not go

PROHIBITIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- k) Indefinite Form.....yuku-majiku†
 i) Present: Conclusive....yuku-maji
 Attributive.....yuku-majiki
 j) Past: Conclusive.....yuku-majikariki
 Attributive.....yuku-majikarishi

Same renderings as for
corresponding Potential
Forms

Oblique—

- k*) Conditional.....yuku-majikereba
l) Hypothetical.....yuku-majiku(m)ba
m) Concessive.....yuku-majikeredomo

ILLATIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- n) Past: Conclusive.....yukazari-keri.....(I, etc.) did not go, have
Attributive.....yukazari-keru not gone, or had not gone

Oblique—

- o) Conditional.....**yukazari-kereba**.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
did not go, have not
gone, or had not gone
p) Concessive.....**yukazari-keredomo**.....though(I, etc.) did not go,
have not gone, or had not
gone

* Sometimes yukazaru-beshi (§ 172).

† At present the use of forms in *maji* is largely confined to epistolary writings.

FIRST REGULAR CONJUGATION

122. Verb, **kiru**, "to cut," passive affirmative voice* (stem **kir**, sign of passive **ar**, remainder of inflections same as for second conjugation).

a) Indefinite Form for All

Tenses.....**kirare**

Indicative—

b) Present: Conclusive.....**kiraru**.....(I, you, she, it, we, they)
 Attributive.....**kiraruru**.....am, are, or is cut

c) First Past: Conclusive.....**kirareki**.....(I, etc.) was, have, has, or
 Attributive.....**kirareshi**.....had been cut

d) Second Past: Conclusive **kiraretari**.....(I, etc.) was, etc., cut
 Attributive.....**kiraretaru**

e) Third Past: Conclusive **kiraretariki**.....(I, etc.) was, etc., cut
 Attributive.....**kiraretarishi**

f) Fourth Past: Conclusive **kirarenu**.....(I, etc.) was, etc., cut
 Attributive.....**kirarenuru**

g) Future: Conclusive.....**kiraren**, **kirarenan** or.....(I, etc.) shall or will prob-
 Attributive.....**kiraruru naran**.....ably be cut

Oblique—

h) Present Conditional.....**kirasureba**.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 am, etc., cut

i) Past Conditional.....**kirareshikaba**.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
kiraretareba.....was, etc., cut

j) Present Hypothetical.....**kirareba**.....if (I, etc.) am, etc., cut
kirarenaba
kiraruru naraba

k) Past Hypothetical.....**kiraretaraba**.....if (I, etc.) had been cut
kirareshi naraba

l) Optative.....**kirarebaya**.....Oh that I could be cut!

m) Present Actual

Concessive.....**kiraruredomo**.....though (I, etc.) will actually
kiraru to iedomo.....be cut

n) Present Hypothetical

Concessive.....**kiraruru mo**.....even if (I, etc.) be cut
kirarete mo

o) Past Concessive.....**kirareshikadomo**.....though (I, etc.) was, etc.,
kiraretaredomo.....cut

kiraretari to iedomo
kirareshi to iedomo
kirareshi mo

p) Imperative.....**kirareyo**.....be cut!

q) Gerund.....**kirarete**.....(by) having been cut, (by)
 being cut

* Used also as a potential and honorific. See §§ 189 and 194.

FIRST REGULAR CONJUGATION

125. Verb, *kiru*, "to cut," passive negative voice—*continued*.

POTENTIAL FORMS

Indicative—

- a) Indefinite Form.....*kiraru-bekarazu*
 b) Present: Conclusive....*kiraru-bekarazu*.....(I, etc.) will, shall, would,
 Attributive.....*kiraru-bekarazaru* should, may, might, can,
 could, must, or ought not
 to be cut
 c) Past: Conclusive.....*kiraru-bekarazariki*.....(I, etc.) should not, etc.,
 Attributive.....*kiraru-bekarazarishi* have been cut

Oblique—

- d) Conditional.....*kiraru-bekarazareba*.....as, or since (I, etc.) should
 not, etc., be cut
 e) Hypothetical.....*kiraru-bekarazu(m)ba*....if (I, etc.) should not, etc.,
 be cut
 f) Actual Concessive.....*kiraru-bekarazaredomo*...though (I, etc.) should not,
 kiraru-bekarazu to iedomo etc., be cut
 g) Hypothetical Concessive *kiraru-bekarazaru mo*....even if (I, etc.) should, etc.,
 not be cut

PROHIBITIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- h) Indefinite Form.....*kiraru-majiku*
 i) Present: Conclusive....*kiraru-maji*
 Attributive.....*kiraru-majiki*
 j) Past: Conclusive.....*kiraru-majikariki*
 Attributive.....*kiraru-majikarishi*

Oblique—

- k) Conditional.....*kiraru-majikereba*
 l) Hypothetical.....*kiraru-majiku(m)ba*
 m) Concessive.....*kiraru-majikeredomo*

} Same renderings as for
 corresponding Potential
 Forms

ILLATIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- n) Past: Conclusive.....*kirarezari-keri*.....(I, etc.) was not cut, have
 Attributive.....*kirarezari-keru* not been cut, or had not
 been cut

Oblique—

- o) Conditional.....*kirarezari-kereba*.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 was not cut, have not, or
 had not been cut
 p) Concessive.....*kirarezari-keredomo*....though (I, etc.) was not cut,
 have not been cut, or had
 not been cut

FIRST REGULAR CONJUGATION

126. Verb, *kiru*, "to cut," causative affirmative voice (stem *kir*, sign of causative *ashim*,* remainder of inflections as in second conjugation).

a) Indefinite Form for All

Tenses.....*kirashime*

Indicative—

b) Present: Conclusive.....*kirashimu*.....(I, you, he, she, it, we, they)
 Attributive.....*kirashimuru*.....cause† to cut

c) First Past: Conclusive.....*kirashimeki*.....(I, etc.) caused, have, or
 Attributive.....*kirashimeshi*.....had caused† to cut

d) Second Past: Conclusive.....*kirashimetari*.....(I, etc.) caused, etc.,† to cut
 Attributive.....*kirashimetaru*

e) Third Past: Conclusive.....*kirashimetariki*.....(I, etc.) caused, etc.,† to cut
 Attributive.....*kirashimetarishi*

f) Fourth Past: Conclusive.....*kirashimenu*.....(I, etc.) caused, etc.,† to cut
 Attributive.....*kirashimenuru*

g) Future: Conclusive.....*kirashimen*, *kirashimenan* (I, etc.) shall, or will prob-
 Attributive.....or *kirashimuru naran*.....ably cause† to cut

Oblique—

h) Present Conditional.....*kirashimureba*.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 cause† to cut

i) Past Conditional.....*kirashimeshikaba*.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
kirashimetareba.....caused, etc.,† to cut

j) Present Hypothetical.....*kirashimeba*.....if (I, etc.) cause† to cut
kirashimenaba

k) Past Hypothetical.....*kirashimetaraba*.....if (I, etc.) caused, etc.,†
kirashimeshi naraba.....to cut

l) Optative.....*kirashimebaya*.....Oh! that I could cause† to cut

m) Present Actual

Concessive.....*kirashimuredomo*.....though (I, etc.) will actually
kirashimu to iedomo.....cause† to cut

n) Present Hypothetical

Concessive.....*kirashimuru mo*.....even if (I, etc.) cause† to cut
kirashimete mo.....cut

o) Past Concessive.....*kirashimeshikadomo*.....though (I, etc.) caused,
kirashimetaredomo.....have, or had caused† to cut

kirashimetari to iedomo.....cut
kirashimeshi to iedomo
kirashimeshi mo

p) Imperative.....*kirashimeyo*.....cause to cut

q) Gerund.....*kirashimete*.....(by) having caused to cut,
 (by) causing to cut

* The sign of the causative is often *as* (§ 200).

† Some person or thing (§ 206).

FIRST REGULAR CONJUGATION

127. Verb, **kiru**, "to cut," causative affirmative voice—*continued*.

POTENTIAL FORMS

Indicative—

- a) Indefinite Form.....**kirashimu-beku**
 b) Present: Conclusive....**kirashimu-beshi**.....(I, etc.) will, shall, would,
 Attributive.....**kirashimu-beki** should, may, might, can,
 could, must, or ought to
 cause* to cut
 c) Past: Conclusive.....**kirashimu-bekariki**.....(I, etc.) should, etc., have
 Attributive.....**kirashimu-bekarishi** caused* to cut
Oblique—
 d) Conditional.....**kirashimu-bekereba**.....as, or since (I, etc.) should,
 etc., cause* to cut
 e) Hypothetical.....**kirashimu-beku(m)ba**....if (I, etc.) should, etc.,
 cause* to cut
 f) Actual Concessive.....**kirashimu-bekeredomo**....though (I, etc.) should, etc.,
 kirashimu-beshi to iedomo cause* to cut
 g) Hypothetical.....**kirashimu-beku mo**.....even if (I, etc.) should, etc.,
 cause* to cut

DESIDERATIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- h) Indefinite Form.....**kirashime-taku**
 i) Present: Conclusive....**kirashime-tashi**.....(I, etc.) want to cause* to
 Attributive.....**kirashime-taki** cut
 j) Past: Conclusive.....**kirashime-takariki**.....(I, etc.) wanted to cause*
 Attributive.....**kirashime-takarishi** to cut
Oblique—
 k) Conditional.....**kirashime-takereba**.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 want to cause* to cut
 l) Hypothetical.....**kirashime-taku(m)ba**....if (I, etc.) want to cause*
 to cut
 m) Concessive.....**kirashime-takeredomo**....though (I, etc.) want to
 kirashime-tashi to iedomo cause* to cut

ILLATIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- n) Past: Conclusive.....**kirashime-keri**.....(I, etc.) caused, have, or
 Attributive.....**kirashime-keru** had caused* to cut
Oblique—

- o) Conditional.....**kirashime-kereba**.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 caused, have, or had
 caused* to cut
 p) Concessive.....**kirashime-keredomo**....though (I, etc.) caused, have,
 or had caused* to cut

* Some person or thing (§ 206).

128. Verb, **kiru**, "to cut," causative negative voice (stem **kir**, sign of causative **ashim**, remainder of inflection as for second conjugation).

d) Present Conditional	kirashimezareba.....	as, since, or when (I, etc.)
	kirashimeneba	do not cause* to cut
e) Past Conditional.....	kirashimezarishi-kaba.....	as, since, or when (I, etc.)
	kirashimezarishi ni yotte	did not cause, have, or
		had not caused* to cut
f) Present Hypothetical	kirashimezu(m)ba.....	if (I, etc.) do not cause* to cut
g) Past Hypothetical.....	kirashimezariseba.....	if (I, etc.) had not caused*
	kirashimezarishi naraba	to cut
h) Present Actual		
Concessive.....	kirashimezaredomo.....	though (I, etc.) do not
	kirashimenedomo	cause* to cut
	kirashimezu to iedomo	
i) Present Hypothetical		
Concessive.....	kirashimezaru mo.....	even if (I, etc.) do not
		cause* to cut
j) Past Concessive.....	kirashimezarishikadomo...	though (I, etc.) did not
	kirashimezarishi to iedomo	cause, have, or had not
	kirashimezarishi naredomo	caused* to cut
	kirashimezarishi mo	
k) Imperative.....	kirashimezare.....	cause not, do not cause*
	kirashimuru nakare	to cut
	kirashimuru-na	
	kirashimuru koto nakare	
l) Gerund.....	kirashimezu.....	(by) not having caused*
	kirashimezu ni	to cut, (by) not causing*
	kirashimezu shite	to cut
	kirashimede	

[57]

FIRST REGULAR CONJUGATION

129. Verb, *kiru*, "to cut," causative negative voice—*continued*.

POTENTIAL FORMS

Indicative—

- a) Indefinite Form.....*kirashimu-bekarazu*
 b) Present: Conclusive....*kirashimu-bekarazu*.....(I, etc.) will, shall, would,
 Attributive.....*kirashimu-bekarazaru* should, may, might, can,
 could, must, or ought not
 cause* to cut
 c) Past: Conclusive.....*kirashimu-bekarazariki*....(I, etc.) should not, etc.,
 Attributive.....*kirashimu-bekarazarishi* have caused* to cut
Oblique—
 d) Conditional.....*kirashimu-bekarazareba*...as, or since (I, etc.) should
 not, etc., cause* to cut
 e) Hypothetical.....*kirashimu-bekarazu(m)ba* if (I, etc.) should not, etc.,
 cause* to cut
 f) Actual Concessive.....*kirashimu-bekara-*
 zaredomo.....though (I, etc.) should not,
 kirashimu-bekarazu to etc., cause* to cut
 iedomo
 g) Hypothetical Concessive *kirashimu-bekarazara mo*...even if (I, etc.) should, etc.,
 not cause* to cut

PROHIBITIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- h) Indefinite Form.....*kirashimu-majiku*
 i) Present: Conclusive....*kirashimu-maji*
 Attributive.....*kirashimu-majiki*
 j) Past: Conclusive.....*kirashimu-majikariki*
 Attributive.....*kirashimu-majikarishi*
Oblique—
 k) Conditional.....*kirashimu-majikereba*
 l) Hypothetical.....*kirashimu-majiku(m)ba*
 m) Concessive.....*kirashimu-majikeredomo*
- } Same renderings as for
corresponding Potential
Forms

ILLATIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- n) Past: Conclusive.....*kirashimezari-keri*.....(I, etc.) did not cause, have
 Attributive.....*kirashimezari-keru* not, or had not caused*
 to cut
Oblique—

- o) Conditional.....*kirashimezari-kereba*...as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 did not cause, have, or
 had not caused* to cut
 p) Concessive.....*kirashimezari-keredomo*...though (I, etc.) did not
 cause, have not, or had
 not caused* to cut

* Some person and thing (§ 206).

[59]

FIRST REGULAR CONJUGATION

131. Verb, *kiru*, "to cut," passive causative affirmative voice
—*continued*.

POTENTIAL FORMS

Indicative—

- a) Indefinite Form.....*kirashimeraru-beku*
 b) Present: Conclusive ...*kirashimeraru-beshi*.....(I, etc.) will, shall, would,
 Attributive.....*kirashimeraru-beki* should, may, might, can,
 could, must, or ought to
 be caused to cut
 c) Past: Conclusive.....*kirashimeraru-bekariki* ... (I, etc.) should, etc., have
 Attributive.....*kirashimeraru-bekarishi* been caused to cut

Oblique—

- d) Conditional.....*kirashimeraru-bekereba* .. as, or since (I, etc.) should,
 etc., be caused to cut
 e) Hypothetical.....*kirashimeraru-beku(m)ba* if (I, etc.) should, etc., be
 caused to cut
 f) Actual Concessive.....*kirashimeraru-*
 bekeredomo.....though (I, etc.) should, etc.,
 kirashimeraru-beshi to be caused to cut
 iedomo
 g) Hypothetical Concessive *kirashimeraru-beku mo*...even if (I, etc.) should, etc.,
 be caused to cut

DESIDERATIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- h) Indefinite Form.....*kirashimerare-taku*
 i) Present: Conclusive...*kirashimerare-tashi*.....(I, etc.) want to be caused
 Attributive.....*kirashimerare-taki* to cut
 j) Past: Conclusive.....*kirashimerare-takariki*... (I, etc.) wanted to be
 Attributive.....*kirashimerare-takarishi* caused to cut

Oblique—

- k) Conditional.....*kirashimerare-takereba*...as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 want to be caused to cut
 l) Hypothetical.....*kirashimerare-taku(m)ba*..if (I, etc.) want to be
 caused to cut
 m) Concessive.....*kirashimerare-takeredomo* though (I, etc.) want to be
 kirashimerare-tashi to caused to cut
 iedomo

ILLATIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- n) Past: Conclusive.....*kirashimerare-keri*.....(I, etc.) was caused, have,
 Attributive.....*kirashimerare-keru* or had been caused to cut

Oblique—

- o) Conditional.....*kirashimerare-kereba*...as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 was caused, have, or had
 been caused to cut
 p) Concessive.....*kirashimerare-keredomo*..though (I, etc.) was, have,
 or had been caused to cut

TION

isative negative voice
ive **erar**, remainder of

. (I, you, he, she, it, we, they)
am, are, or is not caused
to cut

. (I, etc.) was not caused,
have not, or had not been
caused to cut

. (I, etc.) shall or will not be
caused to cut

. as, since, or when (I, etc.)
am, etc., not caused to cut
as, since, or when (I, etc.)
was not caused, have, or
had not been caused to
cut

. if (I, etc.) am, etc., not
caused to cut

. if (I, etc.) had not been
caused to cut

. though (I, etc.) am, etc.,
not caused to cut

. even if (I, etc.) am, etc.,
not caused to cut

. though (I, etc.) was not
caused, have, or had not
been caused to cut

kirashimerarezarishi-
naredomo
kirashimerarezarishi mo

k) Imperative.....kirashimerarezare.....be not caused to cut
kirashimeraruru na^{are}
kirashimeraruru-na
kirashimeraruru koto
nakare

l) Gerund.....kirashimerarezu.....(by) not having been caused
kirashimerarezu ni to cut, (by) not being
kirashimerarezu shite caused to cut
kirashimerarede

FIRST REGULAR CONJUGATION

133. Verb, **kiru**, "to cut," passive causative negative voice—*continued.*

POTENTIAL FORMS

Indicative—

- a) Indefinite Form.....kirashimeraru-bekarazu
b) Present: Conclusive....kirashimeraru-bekarazu... (I, etc.) will, shall, would,
Attributive.....kirashimeraru-bekarazaru should, may, might, can,
could, must, or ought
not to be caused to cut
c) Past: Conclusive.....kirashimeraru-
bekarazariki..... (I, etc.) should not, etc.,
Attributive.....kirashimeraru-
bekazararishi have been caused to cut
Oblique—
d) Conditional.....kirashimeraru-
bekarazareba..... as, or since (I, etc.) should
not, etc., have been
caused to cut
e) Hypothetical.....kirashimeraru-
bekarazu(m)ba if (I, etc.) should not, etc.,
have been caused to cut
f) Actual Concessive.....kirashimeraru-bekarazare-
domo..... though (I, etc.) should not,
kirashimeraru-bekarazu etc., have been caused to
to iedomo cut
g) Hypothetical Concessive kirashimeraru-bekarazaru
mo..... even if (I, etc.) should, etc.,
not have been caused to
cut

PROHIBITIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>k</i>) Indefinite Form..... | kirashimeraru-majiku | } Same renderings as for
corresponding Potential
Forms |
| <i>i</i>) Present: Conclusive.... | kirashimeraru-maji | |
| Attributive..... | kirashimeraru-majiki | |
| <i>j</i>) Past: Conclusive..... | kirashimeraru-majikariki | |
| Attributive..... | kirashimeraru-
majikarishi | |
| <i>Oblique—</i> | | |
| <i>k</i>) Conditional..... | kirashimeraru-
majikereba | } |
| <i>l</i>) Hypothetical..... | kirashimeraru-
majiku(m)ba | |
| <i>m</i>) Concessive..... | kirashimeraru-
majikeredomo | |

ILLATIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- n*) Past: Conclusive.....kirashimerarezari-keri....(I, etc.) was not caused,
Attributive.....kirashimerarezari-keru have, or had not been
Oblique—caused to cut
o) Conditional.....kirashimerarezari-kereba...as, since, or when (I, etc.)
was not caused, have, or
p) Concessive.....kirashimerarezari-
keredomo.....though (I, etc.) was not
caused, have, or had not
been caused to cut

SECOND REGULAR CONJUGATION

134. Verb, **homuru**, "to praise" (stem **hom**), active affirmative voice.

a) Indefinite Form for All

Tenses.....**home**

Indicative—

b) Present: Conclusive....**homu**.....(I, you, he, she, it, we, they)
 Attributive.....**homuru**.....praise

c) First Past: Conclusive..**homeki**.....(I, etc.) praised, have, or
 Attributive.....**homeshi**.....had praised

d) Second Past: Conclusive..**hometari**.....(I, etc.) praised, have, or
 Attributive.....**hometaru**.....had praised

e) Third Past: Conclusive..**hometariki**.....(I, etc.) praised, have, or
 Attributive.....**hometarishi**.....had praised

f) Fourth Past: Conclusive..**homenu**.....(I, etc.) praised, have, or
 Attributive.....**homenuru***.....had praised

g) Future: Conclusive....**homen**, **homenan**, or

Attributive..... **homuru naran**.....(I, etc.) shall or will probably praise

Oblique—

h) Present Conditional....**homureba**.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 praise

i) Past Conditional.....**homeshikaba**.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
hometareba.....praised, have, or had
 praised

j) Present Hypothetical...**homeba**.....if (I, etc.) praise
homenaba
homuru naraba

k) Past Hypothetical.....**hometaraba**.....if (I, etc.) had praised
homeshi naraba

l) Optative.....**homebaya**.....Oh that I could praise!

m) Present Actual

Concessive.....**homuredomo**.....though (I, etc.) do actually
homu to iedomo.....praise

n) Present Hypothetical

Concessive.....**homuru mo**.....even if (I, etc.) praise
homete mo

o) Past Concessive.....**homeshikadomo**.....though (I, etc.) praised,
hometaredomo.....have praised, or had
hometari to iedomo.....praised
homeshi to iedomo
homeshi mo

p) Imperative.....**homeyo**.....praise

q) Gerund.....**homete**.....(by) having praised, (by)
 praising

Sometimes **hometsuru**.

SECOND REGULAR CONJUGATION

135. Verb, *homuru*, “to praise” (stem *hom*), active affirmative voice—*con'inu**cd*.

POTENTIAL FORMS

Indicative—

- a) Indefinite Form.....*homu-beku*
 b) Present: Conclusive....*homu-beshi*.....(I, etc.) will, shall, would,
 Attributive.....*homu-beki* should, may, might, can,
 could, must, or ought to
 praise
 c) Past: Conclusive.....*homu-bekariki*.....(I, etc.) should, etc., have
 Attributive.....*homu-bekarishi* praised

Oblique—

- d) Conditional.....*homu-bekereba*.....as, or since (I, etc.) should,
 etc., praise
 e) Hypothetical.....*homu-beku(m)ba*.....if (I, etc.) should, etc.,
 praise
 f) Actual Concessive.....*homu-bekeredomo*.....though (I, etc.) should, etc.,
 homu-beshi to iedomo praise
 g) Hypothetical Concessive *homu-beku mo*.....even if (I, etc.) should, etc.,
 praise

DESIDERATIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- h) Indefinite Form.....*home-taku*
 i) Present: Conclusive....*home-tashi*.....(I, etc.) want to praise
 Attributive.....*home-taki*
 j) Past: Conclusive.....*home-takariki*.....(I, etc.) wanted to praise
 Attributive.....*home-takarishi*

Oblique—

- k) Conditional.....*home-takereba*.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 want to praise
 l) Hypothetical.....*home-taku(m)ba*.....if (I, etc.) want to praise
 m) Concessive.....*home-takeredomo*.....though (I, etc.) want to
 home-tashi to iedomo praise

ILLATIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- n) Past: Conclusive.....*home-keri*.....(I, etc.) praised, have, or
 Attributive.....*home-keru* had praised

Oblique—

- o) Conditional.....*home-kereba*.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 praised, have, or had
 praised
 p) Concessive.....*home-keredomo*.....though, (I, etc.) praised,
 have, or had praised

SECOND REGULAR CONJUGATION

136. Verb, *homuru*, "to praise" (stem *hom*), active negative voice.

Indicative—

- a) Present: Conclusive....*homezu*.....(I, you, he, she, it, we, they)
 Attributive.....*homenu* do not praise
 homezaru
- b) Past: Conclusive.....*homezariki*.....(I, etc.) did not praise,
 Attributive.....*homezarishi* have not, or had not
 praised
- c) Future: Conclusive....*homezaru* or *homeji*.....(I, etc.) shall or will not
 Attributive.....*homezaran* or *homeji* praise

Oblique—

- d) Present Conditional....*homezareba*.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 homeneba do not praise
- e) Past Conditional.....*homezarishikaba*.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 homezarishi ni yotte do not praise, have not,
 or had not praised
- f) Present Hypothetical...*homezu(m)ba*.....if (I, etc.) do not praise
- g) Past Hypothetical....*homezariseba*.....if (I, etc.) had not praised
 homezarishi naraba
- h) Present Actual
 Concessive.....*homezaredomo*.....though (I, etc.) do not
 homenedomo praise
 homezu to iedomo
- i) Present Hypothetical
 Concessive.....*homezaru mo*.....even if (I, etc.) do not
 praise
- j) Past Concessive.....*homezarishikadomo*.....though (I, etc.) did not
 homezarishi to iedomo praise, have not, or had
 homezarishi naredomo not praised
 homezarishi mo
-
- k) Imperative.....*homezare*.....praise not, do not praise
 homuru nakare
 homuru-na
 homuru koto nakare
- l) Gerund.....*homezu*.....(by) not having praised,
 homezu ni (by) not praising
 homezu shite
 homede
- m) Causative Negative
 Form.....*homezarashimuru* (§ 204)..(I, etc.) cause (someone)
 not to praise

SECOND REGULAR CONJUGATION

137. Verb, *homuru*, "to praise" (stem *hom*), active negative voice—*continued*.

POTENTIAL FORMS

Indicative—

- a) Indefinite Form.....*homu-bekarazu*
 b) Present: Conclusive....*homu-bekarazu*.....(I, etc.) will, shall, would,
 Attributive.....*homu-bekarazaru* should, may, might, can,
 could, must, or ought not
 to praise
 c) Past: Conclusive.....*homu-bekarazariki*.....(I, etc.) should, etc., not
 homu-bekarazarishi have praised

Oblique—

- d) Conditional.....*homu-bekarazareba*.....as, or since (I, etc.) should,
 etc., not praise
 e) Hypothetical.....*homu-bekarazu(m)ba*....if (I, etc.) should, etc., not
 praise
 f) Actual Concessive.....*homu-bekarazaredomo*...though (I, etc.) should, etc.,
 homu-bekarazu to iedomo not praise
 g) Hypothetical Concessive *homu-bekarazaru mo*....even if (I, etc.) should, etc.,
 not praise

PROHIBITIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- h) Indefinite Form.....*homu-majiku*
 i) Present: Conclusive....*homu-maji*
 Attributive.....*homu-majiki*
 j) Past: Conclusive.....*homu-majikariki*
 Attributive.....*homu-majikarishi*

Oblique—

- k) Conditional.....*homu-majikereba*
 l) Hypothetical.....*homu-majiku(m)ba*
 m) Concessive.....*homu-majikeredomo*

} Same renderings as for
 corresponding Potential
 Forms

ILLATIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- n) Past: Conclusive.....*homezari-keri*.....(I, etc.) did not praise,
 Attributive.....*homezari-keru* have, or had not praised

Oblique—

- o) Conditional.....*homezari-kereba*.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 did not praise, have not,
 or had not praised
 p) Concessive.....*homezari-keredomo*.....though (I, etc.) did not
 praise, have not, or had
 not praised

- q) Passive.....*homeraruru*, etc., see §§ 122 and 189
 Causative.....*homeshimuru* or *homesasuru*, see §§ 126, 199, 200
 Passive Causative.....*homeshimeraruru* or
 homesaseraruru, etc., see §§ 130 and 201

THIRD REGULAR CONJUGATION

138. Verb, *suguru*, "to pass" (stem *sug*), active affirmative voice.

a) Indefinite Form for All

Tenses.....*sugi*

Indicative—

b) Present: Conclusive....*sugu*.....(I, you, he, she, it, we, they)
Attributive.....*suguru*.....pass

c) First Past: Conclusive...*sugiki*.....(I, etc.) passed, have, or
Attributive.....*sugishi*.....had passed

d) Second Past: Conclusive *sugitari*.....(I, etc.) passed, have, or
Attributive.....*sugitaru*.....had passed

e) Third Past: Conclusive...*sugitariki*.....(I, etc.) passed, have, or
Attributive.....*sugitarishi*.....had passed

f) Fourth Past: Conclusive *suginu*.....(I, etc.) passed, have, or
Attributive.....*suginuru*.....had passed away

g) Future: Conclusive....*sugin*, *suginan* or.....(I, etc.) shall or will prob-
Attributive.....*suguru naran*.....ably pass

Oblique—

h) Present Conditional....*sugureba*.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
pass

i) Past Conditional.....*sugishikaba*.....(I, etc.) pass, have, or had
sugitareba.....passed

j) Present Hypothetical...*sugiba*.....if (I, etc.) pass
suginaba

suguru naraba

k) Past Hypothetical.....*sugitaraba*.....if (I, etc.) had passed
sugishi naraba

l) Optative.....*sugibaya*.....Oh that I could pass!

m) Present Actual

Concessive.....*suguredomo*.....though (I, etc.) do actually
sugu to iedomo.....pass

n) Present Hypothetical

Concessive.....*suguru mo*.....even if (I, etc.) pass
sugite mo

o) Past Concessive.....*sugishikadomo*.....though (I, etc.) passed,
sugitaredomo.....have, or had passed

sugitari to iedomo

sugishi to iedomo

sugishi mo

p) Imperative.....*sugiyo*.....pass!

q) Gerund.....*sugite*.....(by) having passed, (by)
passing

140. Verb, **suguru**, "to pass" (stem **sug**), active negative voice.

a) Present: Conclusive . . . **sugizu** (I, you, he, she, it, we, you
Attributive **sugizaru** they) do not pass
suginu

- b) Past: Conclusive.....**sugizariki**.....(I, etc.) did not pass, have
Attributive.....**sugizarishi**.....or had not passed

- c) Future: Conclusive....sugizaran or sugiji.....(I, etc.) shall not pass
Attributive.....sugizaran or sugiji

d) Present Conditional . . . sugizareba . . . as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 sugineba do not pass

- e) Past Conditional.....**sugizarishikaba**as, since, or when (I, etc.)
sugizarishi ni yotte did not, have not, or had
not passed

- f) Present Hypothetical...sugizu(m)ba.....if (I, etc.) do not pass

- g) Past Hypothetical.....sugizariseba.....if (I, etc.) had not passed
sugizarishi naraba

- #### h) Present Actual

- Concessive.....sugizaredomo.....though (I, etc.) do not pass
 suginedomo
 sugizu to iedomo

- ### 1) Present Hypothetical

- Concessive.....**sugizaru mo**.....even if (I, etc.) do not pass

- j) Past Concessive.....sugizarishikadomo.....though (I, etc.) did not pass,
 sugizarishi to iedomo have or had not passed
 sugizarishi naredomo
 sugizarishi mo

- k) Imperative.....sugizare.....pass not, do not pass!
 suguru nakare
 suguru-na
 suguru koto nakare

- l) Gerund.....sugizu.....(by) not having passed.
 sugizu ni (by) not passing
 sugizu shite
 sugide

- m) Causative Negative *sugizarashimuru* (§ 204) . . . (I, etc.) cause (someone)
not to pass

FOURTH REGULAR CONJUGATION

142. Verb, **miru**, "to see" (stem **mi**), active affirmative voice
—*continued*.

a) Indefinite Form of All

Tenses.....**mi**

Indicative—

- b) Present: Conclusive....**miru**.....(I, you, he, she, it, you,
Attributive.....**miru**.....they), see, sees
- c) First Past: Conclusive....**miki**.....(I, etc.) saw, have, or had
Attributive.....**mishi**.....seen
- d) Second Past: Conclusive **mitari**.....(I, etc.) saw, have, or had
Attributive.....**mitaru**.....seen
- e) Third Past: Conclusive....**mitariki**.....(I, etc.) saw, have, or had
Attributive.....**mitarishi**.....seen
- f) Fourth Past: Conclusive **mitsu***.....(I, etc.) saw, have, or had
Attributive.....**mitsuru***.....seen
- g) Future Conclusive.....**min** or **miru naran**.....(I, etc.) shall or will prob-
ably see

Oblique—

- h) Present Conditional....**mireba**.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
see
- i) Past Conditional.....**mishikaba**.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
mitareba.....saw, have or had seen
- j) Present Hypothetical....**miba**.....if (I, etc.) see
minaba
miru naraba
- k) Past Hypothetical....**mitaraba**.....if (I, etc.) had seen
mishi naraba
- l) Optative.....**mibaya**.....oh that I could see!
- m) Present Actual
Concessive.....**miru mo**.....even if (I, etc.) see
mite mo
- n) Past Concessive.....**mishikadomo**.....though (I, etc.) saw, have,
mitaredomo.....or had seen
mitari to iedomo
mishi to iedomo
mishi mo
- o) Imperative.....**miyo**.....see!
- p) Gerund.....**mite**.....(by) having seen, (by)
seeing

* The only other verbs possessing this fourth past are **kiru**, "to wear," **miru**, "to boil," and **niru**, "to resemble."

FOURTH REGULAR CONJUGATION

143. Verb, **miru**, "to see" (stem **mi**), active affirmative voice—*continued*.

POTENTIAL FORMS

Indicative—

- a) Indefinite Form.....**mi(ru)-beku**
 b) Present: Conclusive....**mi(ru)-beshi**.....(I, etc.) will, shall, would,
 Attributive.....**mi(ru)-beki** should, may, might, can,
 could, must, or ought to
 see
 c) Past: Conclusive.....**mi(ru)-bekariki**.....(I, etc.) should, etc., have
 Attributive..... **mi(ru)-bekarishi** seen

Oblique—

- d) Conditional.....**mi(ru)-bekereba**.....as, or since (I, etc.) should,
 etc., see
 e) Hypothetical.....**mi(ru)-beku(m)ba**.....if (I, etc.) should, etc., see
 f) Actual Concessive.....**mi(ru)-bekeredomo**.....though (I, etc.) should, etc.,
 mi(ru)-beshi to iedomo see
 g) Hypothetical Concessive **mi(ru)-beku mo**.....even if (I, etc.) should, etc.,
 see

DESIDERATIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- h) Indefinite Form.....**mi-taku**
 i) Present: Conclusive....**mi-tashi**.....(I, etc.) want to see
 Attributive.....**mi-taki**
 j) Past: Conclusive.....**mi-takariki**.....(I, etc.) wanted to see
 Attributive.....**mi-takarishi**

Oblique—

- k) Conditional.....**mi-takereba**.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 want to see
 l) Hypothetical.....**mi-taku(m)ba**.....if (I, etc.) want to see
 m) Concessive.....**mitakeredomo**.....though (I, etc.) want to see
 mi-tashi to iedomo

ILLATIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- n) Past: Conclusive.....**mi-keri**.....(I, etc.) saw, have, or had
 Attributive.....**mi-keru** seen

Oblique—

- o) Conditional.....**mi-kereba**.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 saw, have, or had seen
 p) Concessive.....**mi-keredomo**.....though (I, etc.) saw, have,
 or had seen

FOURTH REGULAR CONJUGATION

144. Verb, *miru*, "to see" (stem *mi*), active negative voice.*Indicative—*

- a) Present: Conclusive....*mizu*.....(I, you, he, she, it, we, you,
Attributive.....*mizaru*.....they) do, does not see
- b) Past: Conclusive.....*mizariki*.....(I, etc.) did not see, have,
Attributive.....*mizarishi*.....or had not seen
- c) Future: Conclusive....*mizaran* or *miji*.....(I, etc.) shall or will not see
Attributive.....*mizaran* or *miji*

Oblique—

- d) Present Conditional....*mizareba*.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
mineba.....do not see
- e) Past Conditional.....*mizarishikaba*.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
mizarishi ni yotte.....did not see, have, or had
not seen
- f) Present Hypothetical...*mizu(m)ba*.....if (I, etc.) do not see
- g) Past Hypothetical.....*mizariseba*.....if (I, etc.) had not seen
mizarishi naraba
- h) Present Actual
Concessive.....*mizaredomo*.....though (I, etc.) do not see
minedomo
mizu to iedomo
- i) Present Hypothetical
Concessive.....*mizaru mo*.....even if (I, etc.) do not see
- j) Past Concessive.....*mizarishikadomo*.....though (I, etc.) did not see,
mizarishi to iedomo.....have, or had not seen
mizarishi naredomo
mizarishi mo
-
- k) Imperative.....*mizare*.....see not, do not see!
miru nakare
miru-na
miru koto nakare
- l) Gerund.....*mizu*.....(by) not having seen, (by)
mizu ni.....not seeing
mizu shite
mide
- m) Causative Negative....*mizarashimuru* (§ 204)....(I, etc.) cause (someone)
not to see

FOURTH REGULAR CONJUGATION

145. Verb, **miru**, "to see" (stem **mi**), active negative voice—*continued*.

POTENTIAL FORMS

Indicative—

- a) Indefinite Form.....**mi(ru)-bekarazu**
 b) Present: Conclusive....**mi(ru)-bekarazu**.....(I, etc.) will, shall, would,
 Attributive.....**mi(ru)-bekazararu** should, may, might, can,
 could, must, or ought
 not to see

- c) Past: Conclusive.....**mi(ru)-bekazarariki**.....(I, etc.) should, etc., not
 Attributive.....**mi(ru)-bekazararishi** have seen

Oblique—

- d) Conditional.....**mi(ru)-bekarazareba**.....as, or since (I, etc.) should,
 etc., not see
 e) Hypothetical.....**mi(ru)-bekarazu(m)ba**....if (I, etc.) should, etc., not see
 f) Actual Concessive.....**mi(ru)-bekarazaredomo**...though (I, etc.) should, etc.,
 mi(ru)-bekarazu to iedomo not see
 g) Hypothetical Concessive **mi(ru)-bekazararumo**....even if (I, etc.) should, etc.,
 not see

PROHIBITIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- h) Indefinite Form.....**mi(ru)majiku**
 i) Present: Conclusive....**mi(ru)-maji**
 Attributive.....**mi(ru)-majiki**
 j) Past: Conclusive.....**mi(ru)-majikariki**
 Attributive.....**mi(ru)-maji karishi**

Oblique—

- k) Conditional.....**mi(ru)-majikereba**
 l) Hypothetical.....**mi(ru)-majiku(m)ba**
 m) Concessive.....**mi(ru)-majikeredomo**

} Same renderings as for
corresponding Potential
Forms

ILLATIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- n) Past: Conclusive.....**mizari-keri**.....(I, etc.) did not see, have
 Attributive.....**mizari-keru** or had not seen

Oblique—

- o) Conditional.....**mizari-kereba**.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 did not see, have, or had
 not seen
 p) Concessive.....**mizari-keredomo**.....though (I, etc.) did not see,
 have, or had not seen

- q) Passive Form.....**miraruru**.....See §§ 122 and 189
 Causative Form.....**miseshimuru** or **misasuru** .See §§ 126 199, 200
 Passive Causative Form **miseshimeraruru** or
 misaseraruru.....See §§ 130 and 201

IRREGULAR VERB SURU,* "TO DO" (STEM S)

146. Active affirmative voice.

a) Indefinite Form for All

Tensesshi

Indicative—

- b) Present: Conclusive...su.....(I, you, he, she, it, we, you,
Attributive.....suru they) do
- c) Perfect: Conclusive...seri.....(I, etc.) did, have, or had
Attributive.....seru done
- d) First Past: Conclusive..shiki.....(I, etc.) did, have, or had
Attributive.....seshi done
- e) Second Past: Conclusive shitari.....(I, etc.) did, have, or had
Attributive.....shitaru done
- f) Third Past: Conclusive..shitariki.....(I, etc.) did, have, or had
Attributive.....shitarishi done
- g) Fourth Past: Conclusive shinu.....(I, etc.) did, have, or had
Attributive.....shinuru done entirely
- h) Future Conclusive or ...sen or shinan.....(I, etc.) shall, will, probably
Attributive do, am about to do

Oblique—

- i) Present Conditional...sureba.....as, since, or when (I, etc.) do
- j) Past Conditional.....seshikaba.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
shitareba did, have, or had done
- k) Present Hypothetical...seba.....if (I, etc.) do
senaba
- l) Past Hypothetical.....shitaraba.....if (I, etc.) had done
seshi naraba
- m) Optative.....sebaya.....Oh, that I could do!
- n) Present Actual
Concessive.....suredomo.....though (I, etc.) do actually
su to iedomo do
- o) Present Hypothetical
Concessive.....suru mo.....even if (I, etc.) do
shite mo
- p) Past Concessive.....seshikadomo.....though (I, etc.) did, have,
shitaredomo or had done
shitari to iedomo
shitarumo
seshi mo

q) Imperative.....seyo.....do!

r) Gerund.....shite.....(by) having done (by) doing

* Generally used in combination with nouns (see § 221b). In this use the English verbal translation can be secured by inserting the verb in place of "do," "did," or "done" above. See also to suru, § 169.

IRREGULAR VERB SURU. "TO DO" (STEM S)

147. Active affirmative voice—*continued*.

POTENTIAL FORMS

Indicative—

- a) Indefinite Form.....su-beku
 b) Present: Conclusive.....su-beshi.....(I, etc.) will, shall, would
 Attributive.....su-beki should, may, might, can
 could, must, or ought to do
 c) Past: Conclusive.....su-bekariki.....(I, etc.) should, etc., have
 Attributive.....su-bekarishi done

Oblique—

- d) Conditional.....su-bekereba.....as, or since (I, etc.) should,
 etc., do
 e) Hypothetical.....su-beku(m)ba.....if (I, etc.) should, etc., do
 f) Actual Concessive.....su-bekeredomo.....though (I, etc.) should, etc.,
 su-beshi to iedomo do
 g) Hypothetical Concessive su-beku mo.....even if (I, etc.) should, etc.,
 do

DESIDERATIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- h) Indefinite Form.....shi-taku
 i) Present: Conclusive.....shi-tashi.....(I, etc.) want to do
 Attributive.....shi-tak
 j) Past: Conclusive.....shi-takariki.....(I, etc.) wanted to do
 Attributive.....shi-takarishi

Oblique—

- k) Conditional.....shi-takereba.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 want to do
 l) Hypothetical.....shi-taku(m)ba.....if (I, etc.) want to do
 m) Concessive.....shi-takeredomo.....though (I, etc.) want to do
 shi-tashi to iedomo

ILLATIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- n) Past: Conclusive.....shi-keri.....(I, etc.) did, have, or had
 Attributive.....shi-keru done

Oblique—

- o) Conditional.....shi-kereba.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 did, have, or had done
 p) Concessive.....shi-keredomo.....though (I, etc.) did, have,
 or had done

IRREGULAR VERB SURU, "TO DO" (STEM S)

148. Active negative voice.

Indicative—

- a) Present: Conclusive... sezu, sezaru (I, you, he, she, it, we, they)
 Attributive..... senu do not do
- b) Past: Conclusive..... sezariki (I, etc.) did not do, have, or
 Attributive..... sezarishi had not done
- c) Future: Conclusive..... sezararu (I, etc.) shall or will not do
 Attributive..... sezararu

Oblique—

- d) Present Conditional... sezareba as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 seneba do not do
- e) Past Conditional..... sezarishikaba as, since, or when (I, etc.)
 sezarishi ni yotte did not do, have, or had
 sezarishi tame not done
- f) Present Hypothetical... sezu(m)ba if (I, etc.) do not do
- g) Past Hypothetical..... sezariseba if (I, etc.) had not done
 sezarishi naraba
- h) Present Actual
 Concessive..... sezaedomo though (I, etc.) do not do
 senedomo
 sezu to iedomo
- i) Present Hypothetical
 Concessive..... sezaru mo even if (I, etc.) do not do
- j) Past Concessive..... sezarishikadomo though (I, etc.) did not do
 sezarishi to iedomo have, or had not done
 sezarishi naredomo
 sezarishi mo
-
- k) Imperative..... sezare do not, do not do!
 suru nakare
 suru-na
 su-na
- l) Gerund..... sezu (by) not having done, (by)
 sezu ni not doing
 sezu shite
 sede

IRREGULAR VERB SURU, "TO DO" (STEM S)

149. Active negative voice—*continued*.

POTENTIAL FORMS

Indicative—

- a) Indefinite Form.....su-bekarazu
- b) Present: Conclusive....su-bekarazu.....(I, etc.) will, shall, would
Attributive.....su-bekarazaru should, may, might, can,
could, must, or ought
not to do
- c. Past: Conclusive.....su-bekarazariki.....(I etc.) should etc., not
Attributive.....su-bekarazarishi have done

Oblique—

- d) Conditional.....su-bekarazareba.....as, or since (I, etc.) should
etc., not do
- e) Hypothetical.....su-bekarazu(m)ba.....if (I, etc.) should, etc., not
do
- f) Actual Concessive.....su-bekarazaredomo.....though (I, etc.) should
su-bekarazu to iedomo etc., not do
- g) Hypothetical Concessive su-bekarazaru mo.....even if (I, etc.) should, etc.
not do

PROHIBITIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- h) Indefinite Form.su-majiku
i) Present: Conclusive. . . .su-maji
 Attributive.su-majiki
j) Past: Conclusive.su-majikariki
 Attributive.su-majikarishi

Oblique—

- k) Conditional.....su-majikereba
l) Hypothetical.....su-majiku(m)ba
m) Concessive.....su-majikeredomo

Same renderings as for
corresponding Potential
Forms

ILLATIVE FORMS

Indicative—

- n) Past: Conclusive.....sezari-keri.....(I, etc.) did not do. have,
Attributive.....sezari-keru.....or had not done

Oblique—

- o) Conditional.....sezari-kereba.....as, since, or when (I, etc.)
did not do, have, or had
not done
- p) Concessive.....sezari-keredomo.....though (I, etc.) did not do,
have, or had not done

- q) Passive Form.....sararuru or saruru (§§ 193, 194)
Causative Form.....seshimuru or sasuru (§§ 126, 199, 200)
Passive Causative Form seshimeraruru (§§ 130, 201, 221b)

REMARKS ON THE CONJUGATIONS

INFINITIVE

150. Japanese verbs have no infinitive properly so called. The present tense and such expressions as *yuku koto*, "the act of going," *yukishi koto*, "the act of having gone," supply its absence.

INDEFINITE AND GERUND

151. The use of the indefinite forms is explained in § 109. In the negative voice the gerund supplies the absence of an indefinite form (§ 120*l*).

INDICATIVE AND OBLIQUE MOOD

152. The fundamental distinction between the indicative and the oblique moods is that each tense of the indicative contains a conclusive form which is used to terminate sentences, and an attributive form which is used like an adjective prefixed to nouns (§§ 110 and 111), whereas no oblique mood can end a sentence, or be prefixed to a noun. In fact the oblique moods are verbs pure and simple, whereas the tenses of the indicative moods are of the nature of the participles. The gerund, like the oblique moods, is verbal only.

PRESENT TENSE

153. The Japanese use the present tense more commonly than we do. Not only do they employ it for general assertions, but they frequently denote by it past events, unless the fact of such events being past is the most noteworthy thing about them. Future events are also sometimes indicated by the present tense, if there is no doubt as to the certainty of their occurrence.

PAST TENSE

154. The *first past* is the original and true past tense, expressing, as it does, past time and nothing more.

155. The other pasts, when analyzed, are found to be compounds formed by means of auxiliary verbs, a trace of whose proper signification still survives. Thus *yukitari* is for *yukite ari*,

lit., "is having gone." *Yukitariki* is the same as *yukitari* with the sign of the first past tense added. Both of these are generally best rendered by the English perfect, but sometimes by the present, thus: *Chichi ni nitari*, "He is like his father."

156. Do not confound it with *tari*, *taru*, *tareba*, etc., contractions of *to ari*, *to aru*, *to areba*, etc., suffixed to nouns. The most literal rendering of these latter forms is the verb "to be," but they are often best omitted from an English translation; thus: *giin taran mono*, "those who may constitute (lit., 'be') the assembly," i.e., "the members in the future."

157. *Inu* and *inuru*, the terminations of the fourth past, are themselves the present of an old verb signifying "to go away." The use of the fourth past therefore indicates that the action of the verb is completely finished and done with. Thus *suginuru* means "It has passed away." The only verbs of the fourth conjugation which possess the fourth past are *kiru*, "to wear," *niru*, "to boil," and *niru*, "to resemble."

158. Some verbs form the fourth past by means of the terminations *nu* and *nuru*; others by means of *tsu* and *tsuru*, as will be seen by reference to the conjugations. A few verbs take either set of terminations indifferently; thus: *homenuru* or *hometsuru*, "(I) have praised." The fourth past is now seldom seen.

159. Do not confound *nu*, the conclusive termination of the fourth past, with *nu*, the attributive termination of the negative present. The one being conclusive and the other attributive, they can never occupy the same place in the sentence. In the first conjugation, the two are further distinguished by the preceding vowel, which is *i* in the fourth past and *a* in the negative, thus: *yukinu*, "went away," *yukanu*, "do not go."

PERFECT TENSE

160. The perfect, which exists only in verbs of the first conjugation and in the irregular verb *suru*, "to do," replaces the past,

and sometimes the present, when the action mentioned is a specific one.

FUTURE TENSE

161. The so-called future indicates not so much futurity as uncertainty, and may therefore be used in speaking even of present or past events if they are doubtful; thus: **Jū-hakku-nen mae no koto naran**, "It must have been some eighteen or nineteen years ago."

CONDITIONAL AND HYPOTHETICAL MOODS

162. The conditional and hypothetical, which are confounded together in the modern colloquial dialect of Tokyo, are sharply distinguished in the written language. Thus the conditional phrase **Karada sukoyaka nareba, yō ni teki su-beshi** means "As he is robust, he will do for the work," whereas the hypothetical **Karada sukoyaka naraba yō ni teki su beshi** means "If he is robust, he will do for the work." The hypothetical mood is sometimes emphasized by the use of the word **moshi**, "if perchance," placed at the beginning of the clause. The conditional followed by **nari** means "it is because." Thus: **Yō ni teki su-beshi, nan to nareba, karada sukoyaka nareba nari**, "He will do for the work (why, it is) because he is robust."

CONCESSIVE MOOD

163. The concessive mood is sometimes emphasized by the use of the word **tatoi**, "even though," at the beginning of the clause. In this case the clause usually ends in **to iedomo** or some contraction of it as **domo** or **tomo**. Occasionally the concessive words **to iedomo** are used in the sense of "even if," "even in"; thus: **Gunjin to iedomo bungaku no hitsuyo ari**, "Even if a soldier, literature is a necessity for him."

POTENTIAL AND PROHIBITIVE MOODS

164. The potential and prohibitive forms commonly replace the future and the imperative; thus: **yuku-beshi**, "I will go," rather than **yukan**; **yuku-bekarazu**, "you must not go," rather

than *yukazare*, "go not"; *yuku-maji* rather than *yukazaran*, "I will not go."

DESIDERATIVE

165. The desiderative forms are used in two slightly different ways. Thus, while *yuki-taku* means "I want to go," on *ide nasaretaku* means "I want you to go." When suffixed to an honorific verb, the termination *taku* always refers to the writer, while the verb itself refers to the person addressed. When suffixed to a humble verb, the entire compound refers to the writer. In other cases a glance at the context generally shows whether *taku* should be referred to the subject or to the object. Thus: *Go rairin kore aritaku machi-tatematsuri-soro*, "I am waiting respectfully, wishing for your august approach," i.e., "I hope you will come."

ILLATIVE

166. The illative tenses have been so designated because their distinctive termination *keri* was originally the perfect of the irregular verb *kuru*, "to come." In its original sense it means "it came to pass that" or "at length" as: *Hana wa saki keri*, "The flowers have at length opened." As shown in the conjugations, *keri* is agglutinated with the main verb; as *mi-keri* (§ 142*n*) which literally means "I have come having seen" and corresponds to the colloquial *mite kimashita*. Sometimes the main verb is followed by *te* or *ni* and then *keri*, as *aki wa ki-ni-keri*, "Autumn has come." The forms in *keri* may practically be considered to be equivalents of the first past, past conditional, and past concessive respectively. These forms are seldom met with except in classical writings.

UNUSUAL VERBAL FORMS

Besides the more usual verbal forms given in the conjugations there may sometimes be met with:

167. Archaic verbal forms in *aku*, which are used to introduce quotations. Thus: *iwaku*, "(he) says" (sometimes better ren-

dered by "namely"), *ieraku*, "(he) said," both from *iu*, "to say"; *omoeraku*, "(I) thought," from *omou*, "to think." *Aku* indicates the present, *eraku* the past.

168. Futures formed by adding *ran* to the attributive present, as *aruran*, "shall be," *miruran*, "shall see."

169. A sort of periphrastic future denoting intention or being on the point of performing an action, formed by suffixing the words to *suru*, to the future proper; thus: *yukan to suru*, "to make to go," "to be on the point of going," "to be about to go"; *sen to suru*, "to be about to do." *Suru* thus used may be inflected through most of its tenses, as *yukan to seshi*, "was about to do," *yukan to shite*, "being about to do."

170. Forms indicating simultaneity, by means of *tsutsu* suffixed to the indefinite form, as *yukitsutsu*, "while going"; *mitsutsu*, "while looking."

171. Forms in *taran* derived from the second past, and nearly corresponding to the English future past, thus: *yukitaran*, "will probably have gone."

172. Such negative potential expressions as *yukazaru-beshi* for *yuku-bekarazu*. *Yukazaru-beshi* leans more to the sense of improbability or "may not go" than to the other senses of the potential.

173. Such expressions as *yukazumba aru-bekarazu*, "cannot but go," "must go," used to convey the sense of necessity.

IRREGULAR VERBS

174. Apparent irregularities are caused in large numbers of verbs by the inability of the Japanese to pronounce certain consonants before certain vowels and by the euphonic changes resulting from this inability. Thus from the stem *tat*, "to stand," we have *tatsu*, *tachi*, instead of *tatu*, *tati*. For a list of these important euphonic changes, see § 12.

175. Such verbs of the second conjugation as *kotayuru*, "to answer," mostly contract this attributive present into *kotōru* and conclusive present into *kotō*.

176. Verbs of the first conjugation whose stem ends in **s** such as **nokosu**, "to leave," **tsukawas**, "to send," are sometimes conjugated in certain tenses as if they were compounds of the irregular verb **suru**, "to do." Thus we come across such forms as **nokoseshi** for **nokoshishi**.

177. Colloquial contractions, such as **atte** for **arite**, "being"; **kaute** or **kôte**, the Kyoto colloquial corruption of **kaite**, "buying," etc., are sometimes met with.

The only genuinely irregular verbs in modern written use are the following:

178. **Aru**, "to be," conclusive present, **ari** (identical with the indefinite form), instead of **aru**. No perfect tense. Otherwise conjugated regularly according to first conjugation with stem **ar**.

179. **Keru**, "to kick," conclusive and attributive present both **keru** (instead of **ku** and **kuru**, respectively). Inflections in **u** are replaced by inflections in **e** thus: conditional **kereba**, concessive **keredomo**, potential **ke-beku**, negative imperative **keru nakare**. Otherwise conjugated regularly according to second conjugation with the single letter **k** as its stem.

180. **Kuru**, "to come," conjugated according to third conjugation with stem **k**, except in the following tenses. Conclusive forms of first and second past not in use; future **kon**; present hypothetical not in use; optative **kobaya**; imperative not in use. Irregularities of negative voice: all the tenses down to first form of imperative have **o** instead of **i**, thus **kozu**, **kozaru**, **konu**, etc.; illative forms also have **o** for **i**, as **kozari-keri**, etc. **Kuru** is frequently supplanted by **kitaru**, properly the second past of **kuru**, but used as an independent verb of the first conjugation, and inflected regularly through all the moods and tenses, thus, **kitareri**, **kitariki**, **kitaritari**, etc.

181. **Naru**, "to be," indefinite form and gerund **nite**; present conclusive **nari** (instead of **nar**). No perfect tense. Otherwise conjugated regularly according to first conjugation from stem **nar**. Do not confound the irregular verb **nar**, "to be," with **nar**, "to

become," which latter is a regular verb of the first conjugation. They are easily distinguished as **naru**, "to be," is never preceded by one or other of the postpositions **ni** and **to**, whereas **naru**, "to become," is always so preceded, thus: **Sakan naru machi**, "a prosperous town"; more lit., "a prospers town," i.e., "a town which prospers." (This is the attributive form of **naru**, "to be.") **Sakan ni naru machi**, "a town which is becoming prosperous" (attributive form of **naru**, "to become"). **Machi sakan nari**, "The town is prosperous" (conclusive form of **naru**, "to be"). **Machi sakan ni naru**, "The town is becoming prosperous" (conclusive form of **naru**, "to become").

182. **Neru**, "to sleep," conjugated similarly to **keru**, § 179.

183. **Shikaru**, "to be thus." Being a contraction of **shika aru**, it is conjugated like **aru**.

184. **Shinuru**, "to die," present attributive **shinuru** (for **shinu**). Otherwise conjugated regularly according to first conjugation with stem **shin**. It is not much used, the Chinese equivalent **shi suru** being preferred.

185. **Sōrō** (see chap. x).

186. **Suru**, "to do" (see complete conjugation of active voice beginning § 146). With the exception of its many irregularities it is conjugated according to the third conjugation. This is the most frequently used verb in the Japanese written language, for it is from the combination of this verb with nouns that most Japanese verbs are derived, as **kogeki-suru**, "to attack." It is seldom found alone with the meaning "to do." Note that where the preceding noun ends in **n** the **s** of the form of **suru** becomes **z** and **sh** becomes **s**. Thus **ronzuru**, "to discuss," indefinite **ronji**, conclusive present **ronzu**; perfect **ronzeri** and **ronzeru**, etc.

187. **Uru**, "to get" (colloquial **eru**). Its sole irregularity is that it has (in appearance at least) no stem, the real stem being the single letter which has vanished. It consists of the mere terminations of the second conjugation (§ 134), thus: indefinite

form **e**; present tense **u** and **uru**, etc. It must not be confounded with **uru**, "to sell," which is a regular verb of the first conjugation.

188. **Uryōru**, "to grieve," indefinite form, **uree** or **urei**; attributive present, **uryōru**; conclusive present, **uryō**; potential tenses, **uryō-beku**, etc. Otherwise it is conjugated regularly as a verb of the second conjugation from the stem **ure**.

PASSIVE AND POTENTIAL VERBS

189. The Japanese language has no special conjugation for the passive voice. All so-called passive verbs are inflected according to the model beginning in § 122. They are derived from the corresponding active verbs according to the following rule:

Insert between the stem and the inflections of the second conjugation:

CONJUGATION	INSERT
1	ar
2	erar
3	irar
4	rar

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

kiru, "to cut"

kir-ar-uru, "to be (more lit., 'to get') cut" or in its potential sense "to be able to cut"

matsu, "to wait"

mat-ar-uru, "to be waited for"

warau, "to laugh"

wara-w-ar-uru, "to be laughed at" (for the **w** see § 122)

In the second, third, and fourth conjugations:

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

homuru, "to praise"

hom-er-ar-uru, "to be praised"

uramuru, "to hate"

uram-ir-ar-uru, "to be hated"

miru, "to see"

mi-rar-uru, "to be seen"

The corresponding colloquial forms are **kirareru**, **matareru**, **warawareru**, etc.

190. The following passives (or potentials) in common use are formed irregularly:

koraruru from kuru, "to come"

seraruru (or saruru) from suru, "to do"

shinaruru from shinuru, "to die"

Though formed irregularly from their stems, they are *conjugated* regularly, like all other passives and potentials, as verbs of the second conjugation.

191. A glance at the origin of the Japanese passive will furnish the student with a key to all the difficulties connected with it. Properly speaking, the so-called passive is not a passive at all, but simply an active in disguise. Such a form as *utaruru*, for instance, was originally *uchi ari uru*, as literally as possible "to get being beating," i.e., "to get a beating," or "to get beaten." Hence its place in the second active conjugation along with the verb *uru*, "to get," and hence the fact that intransitive verbs can have passive forms, as: *Ko ni shinaruru yori kanashiki wa nashi*, "There is nothing sadder than to have one's child die." (The Japanese idiom seems at first sight to be "to be *died* by one's child.") Hence, too, the frequent use of the postposition *wo* with these so-called passive verbs. Thus: *Teki ni danyaku wo torarete*, "their ammunition being taken by the enemy." More literally: "Having got their ammunition taken by the enemy." In this and all similar contexts where passive verbs are used, what is the subject of the true English passive is the object of the Japanese quasi-passive. The sentence may, or may not, have another subject expressed. Generally, as here, it has not, few Japanese sentences of any sort having subjects properly so called (see § 241).

192. The word "by" in English passive phrases is expressed in Japanese by *ni*; thus: *Inu ni ashi wo kamaruru*, "to be bitten in the leg by a dog," more literally, "to get one's leg bitten by a dog."

193. To the origin of the passive verb in an active form can likewise be traced the alternative use of the passive as a potential. Take, for instance, **miraruru**, lit., “to get a seeing.” This form is naturally susceptible of two shades of meaning, which are either, “to get a seeing from someone else,” i.e., “to get seen”; or, “to get a seeing one’s self,” i.e., “to be able to see.” Similarly with **seraruru** the passive of the irregular verb **suru**, “to do.” Signifying originally “to get a doing,” it may mean either “to have something done to one,” or “to be able to do.”

194. From its use as a potential the use of the passive as an honorific is but a step, it being naturally considered more polite to intimate that an exalted personage *is able* to perform a certain action than bluntly to assert that he *does* it himself. This honorific use is the commonest use of the forms under consideration. Thus: **Waga seifu wa kanarazu Shina seifu ni tsuite kore wo yokyu seraruru** (for **suru**) **ni soi nashi**, “There is not the slightest doubt but that our government will demand this of the Chinese government.”

195. Alternative methods of expressing potentiality are:

a) By prefixing the indefinite form, or suffixing the various inflected forms of **uru**, “to get,” used in the sense “to be able.” Thus: **e iwazu**, or **ii-ezu**, “I cannot say.”

b) By using **uru** quite independently as: **Kanzezaru wo ezu**, “We cannot but feel astonished” (lit., “We do not get not wondering”), **yamu koto wo en ya**, “Can one help ?”

c) By suffixing the verb **atau**, “to be able,” to the attributive present of other verbs to express potentiality; in its negative voice, to express impossibility, as **yuku atawazu**, “cannot go.”

d) By suffixing the verb **kanuru**, “to be unable,” to the indefinite form, to express impossibility, as **yuki-kanuru**, “cannot go.”

CERTAIN INTRANSITIVE VERBS

196. There is a large class of verbs which it is generally convenient to translate by English passive or potential idioms, but which are properly intransitive in Japanese, and must be carefully

distinguished from passives or potentials. Even in English, we feel a difference between two such assertions as "The gold is melting in the furnace" and "The gold is being melted in the furnace." In the first case, the action is represented as a spontaneous one; in the second case, it is explicitly the work of some outer agent. The verb of the former corresponds to the Japanese **tokuru**, "to melt" (intransitive); that of the latter to **tokaruru** (passive, "to get melted," derived from the transitive **toku**, "to melt"). Similarly the intransitives **miyuru**, "to be visible," and **odoroku**, "to start with fright," correspond very nearly, but not quite, to the passive-potentials **miraruru**, "to get seen" or "to be able to see," and **odorokasasuru**, "to get frightened (by someone)." Such intransitive verbs are never used honorifically.

TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE PAIRS OF VERBS

197. In English the same word commonly does duty both as a transitive and as an intransitive verb. Thus, "to melt," "to burn," "to stand," may be either transitive or intransitive according to the context. In Japanese the two meanings are expressed by different verbs derived from the same root, thus:

Intransitive

hiru (fourth conjugation), "to dry"
narabu (first conjugation), "to be in a row"
obiyuru (second conjugation), "to be frightened"
oruru (third conjugation), "to descend"
sadamaru (first conjugation), "to be fixed"
sazukaru (first conjugation), "to receive"
tatsu (first conjugation), "to stand"
ugoku (first conjugation), "to move"
yakuru (second conjugation), "to burn"
iru (second conjugation), "to enter"

Transitive

hosu (first conjugation), "to dry"
naraburu (second conjugation), "to put in a row"

obiyakasu (first conjugation), "to frighten"
orosu (first conjugation), "to lower"
sadamuru (second conjugation), "to fix"
sazukaru (second conjugation), "to give"
tatsuru (second conjugation), "to set up"
ugokasu (first conjugation), "to move"
yaku (first conjugation), "to burn"
iruru (first conjugation), "to put in"

198. The derivation of these pairs of verbs from the same root follows no fixed rule; but the stem of the transitive frequently ends in *s*. Many Japanese intransitive verbs must be translated by English reflexive verbs, as **asobu**, "to amuse one's self"; **jisatsu suru**, "to kill one's self"; **manzoku suru**, "to content one's self." The Japanese language has no reflexive verbs.

CAUSATIVE VERBS

199. Causative verbs are derived from transitive or intransitive verbs according to the following rule:

Insert between the stem and the inflections of the second conjugation:

CONJUGATION	INSERT
1	ashim
2	eshim
3	ishim
4	seshim

ACTIVE

tsukur-u, "to make"

motom-uru (colloq. **motom-eru**), "to seek"

ok-uru (colloq. **okiru**), "to get up, rise"

ki-ru, "to wear"

CAUSATIVE

tsukur-ashim-uru, "to cause to make"

motom-eshim-uru, "to cause to seek"

ok-ishim-uru, "to cause to get up, rise"

ki-seshim-uru, "to cause to wear"

200. There is an alternative way of forming the causative as follows:

Insert between the active stem and the inflections of the second conjugation:

CONJUGATION	INSERT
1	as
2	esas
3	isas
4	sas

Examples: *tsukur-as-uru*, *motom-esas-uru*, *ok-isas-uru*, *ki-sas-uru*.

201. All causatives are like other verbs, susceptible of the passive inflections, as *tsukur-ashim-erar-uru*, "to cause to make." This passive causative form, like all passive and causative forms, is conjugated as verbs of the second conjugation. The alternative forms as shown in § 200 are chiefly used, not as causatives proper, but as honorific substitutes for the simple intransitive or transitive verbs from which they are derived, e.g., *ar-as-erar-uru* for *aru*, "to be," *tazun-esas-erar-uru* for *tazunuru*, "to inquire," etc.

202. The causatives of *kuru*, *shinuru*, and *suru* are *kosashim-uru* (or *kosasuru*) *shinashimuru* (or *shinasuru*), and *seshimuru* (or *sasuru*) respectively.

203. Causative verbs are formed from adjectives by inserting *karashim* between the stem and the various inflections of the second conjugation, as *haya-karashim-uru*, "to cause to be early," from *hayaki*, "early."

204. Causatives are formed from negative verbs and adjectives by inserting *arashim* after the letter *z* in the termination of the present tense conclusive, as *motomez-arashim-uru*, "to cause not to seek," from *motomezu*, "(I) seek not"; *hayakaraz-arashim-uru*, "to cause not to be early," from *hayakarazu*, "not early." Such forms obtained from negatives as *motomez-arashim-uru*, "to cause not to seek," must be distinguished from

the negative of the causative, as **motom-eshim-ezu**, "not to cause to seek."

205. There is also the form **motomez-arashim-eraru**, a passive causative negative, which can be used in an honorific sense, but is very seldom seen.

206. In causative constructions the name of the person who is made to perform the action is marked by the postposition **wo shite** (very rarely **ni shite** or **wo**); and the name of the person or thing the action is performed upon is marked by **wo**. Thus: **Hei wo shite kyōheki wo kizukashimu**, "He made the soldiers build a parapet." The passive converse of this would be: **Kyōheki wa hei no tame ni kizukashimeraru**. But such passive-causative constructions are scarcely ever used.

207. In general the Japanese are less scrupulous than we are in distinguishing the causative from the ordinary active idiom. Even in English, however, we often say that, for instance, we are building a house, when what we really mean is that we are having one built.

208. Notice, too, that the causative verb includes many shades of meaning. Thus **tsukurashimuru** must be rendered sometimes by "to cause to make," sometimes by "to allow to make" or "to let make." The fundamental idea of the causative is that, while the action is actually performed by one person, the question as to whether it shall be performed at all is in some way or other decided by another person. Sometimes the causation is a mere supposition, not real, thus: **Kono koto wo shite makoto nara-shimeba**, lit., "this thing if true (we) cause to be," i.e., "If we suppose this thing to be true."

209. Such transitive verbs as **obiyakasu**, "to frighten"; **tatsuru**, "to set up," etc., mentioned in § 297, must not be confounded with the corresponding and almost synonymous causative **obiyakashimuru**, "to cause to take fright"; **tatashimuru**, "to cause to stand up," etc. The transitives do not take the postposition **wo shite**, and are never used honorifically.

COMPOUND VERBS

210. Many complex assertions are made by means of compound verbs, which correspond either to the prepositional verbs of European languages or to whole phrases, thus:

mi-tōsu, “to look through,” more lit., “to put through (by) seeing”
tsuki-tōsu, “to thrust through,” more lit., “to put through (by) thrusting”

tsuki-korosu, “to thrust to death,” more lit., “to kill (by) thrusting”

nige-saru, “to run away,” more lit., “to depart (by) running”

As seen by these examples, the first verb is put in the indefinite form, and generally stands in an adverbial relation to the second, which alone is inflected. Very rarely the two are otherwise related, as **kai-modosu**, “to buy and give back,” which has come to be used with the meaning “to buy back,” “to repurchase”; **yuki-kaeru**, “to go and come back.”

Some compound verbs consist of more than two members, as **tobi-agari-saru**, “to fly away in an upward direction.”

ORNAMENTAL VERBS

211. Many verbs are used ornamentally, that is to say, without regard to their proper signification, and as mere embellishments of style. Thus **ai-sumu** and **makari-yuku** mean no more than the simple verbs, **sumu**, “to come to a conclusion,” and **yuku**, “to go,” the prefixes being meaningless in modern usage.

212. The verb **tamau**, properly “to give to an inferior,” imparts an honorific tinge to the preceding verbs, thus: **mes-aserare-tamau**, for **mesu**, “to summon,” used when speaking of the Emperor. (**Mes-as-erare** is the indefinite form of the potential of the causative of **mesu**, used honorifically.)

213. The verb **tatematsuru**, properly “to give to a superior,” is used as a respectful suffix. **Negai age tatematsuri sōro**, “I most humbly request you. . . .”

214. *Nari* (the conclusive present of *naru*, "to be") is the most usual ornamental verb, it being considered elegant to substitute for the conclusive forms of verbs and adjectives a periphrasis consisting of the corresponding attributive forms followed by *nari*, e.g.:

aru nari for *ari*
bekarazaru nari for *bekarazu*
naru nari for *naru*
suru nari for *su*
yoki nari for *yoshi*

Shōkō wa heisotsu no mohan to iu beki nari, "Officers may be said to be models for the soldiers." (*Beki nari* is much more elegant than the plain conclusive *beshi* would be.) *Nari* is also often used after *sōrō* for ornamental purposes: *Moshi age sōrō nari*, "I have the honor to address you."

VERB "TO BE"

The following is a list of the Japanese verbs in modern written use corresponding to the English "to be":

215. *Aru* signifies "to be" when it forms part of an adjective, as *mezurashik-ariki*, "was strange"; *mezurashik-eredomo*, "though it is strange." The adjective proper and the verb *aru* are occasionally written separately, thus: *mezurashiku ariki*, *mezurashiku aredomo*. In almost all other cases *aru* corresponds to "there is," "there are," "there were," etc., thus: *Ni-shu ari*, "There are two kinds"—an assertion to be scrupulously distinguished from *Ni-shu nari*, "They are two (i.e., different) kinds." Similarly *arazu* (generally, however, replaced by the negative adjective *nashi*) signifies "there is not," while *narazu* signifies "(it) is not."

216. *Ar-as-er-ar-uru*, the potential-causative form of *aru*, is used honorifically for *aru*, when the actions of exalted personages are mentioned.

217. *Iru*, "to dwell," "to live," "to be" (in the sense of living), hence only used when speaking of living creatures, especially human beings. It may often be omitted when translating. Thus: *Yokohama ni iru gaikoku-jin*, "the foreigners (dwelling) in Yokohama."

218. *Naru* is the usual equivalent of the copula, "to be," thus *Hōhei no buki wa ju nari*, "The arm of the infantry is the rifle." It is used to turn nouns into adjectives (§ 19c) and also very frequently as an "ornamental verb" (§ 214). Occasionally the circumlocution *ni aru* or *nite aru* is used instead of *naru*. Thus: *Toki imada kogeiki no toki ni arazu* (instead of *narazu*), "It is not yet time for the attack." In such cases *ni* is not properly the postposition *ni*, but an old indefinite form of *naru*, "to be," now almost disused. *Nite* is the gerund of *naru*, "to be." In some cases *naru* stands for *ni* (the postposition "in") and *aru*, and must then be rendered by "in" or "at." Thus: *Nagoya naru* (for *ni aru*) *Dai Roku Rentai*, "The Sixth Regiment (which is) at Nagoya."

219. *Naku*, *nashi*, *naki* (sometimes called the "negative adjective") "there is not," "there was not," etc., thus: *Sōi nashi*, "There is no doubt."

220. *Oru* same as *iru*.

221. *Suru*. (a) Properly "to do," sometimes means "to be," as in *Oto suru*, "There is a noise"; *Ka to su*, "It is good." *Iu-beku shite, okonau-bekarazu*, lit., "being that one may talk, and that one may not do," i.e., "It may be talked of, but it cannot be done." *Yukazu shite* for *yukazu*, "(being) not going."

b) Often as in the last of these instances, it is most convenient to look on it as an expletive. *Nihonjin ni shite*, "being a Japanese."

c) Most frequently *suru* simply serves to verbalize nouns, as *ai suru*, "to love," from *ai*, "love"
shi suru, "to die," from *shi*, "death"
kaika suru, "to be civilized," from *kaika*, "civilization"

The resulting verb, as seen by these instances, is sometimes active, sometimes neuter, sometimes passive, usage alone deciding in each case which it shall be. To obtain an equivalent for the active verb, "to civilize," we must use the causative form **kaika seshimuru**.

d) **Suru** sometimes means "to be about to," as: **Sen to suru**, "I am about to do."

e) Sometimes it means "to consider," as: **Kinyō nari to suru**, "to consider important."

VERBS USED AS OTHER PARTS OF SPEECH

222. Some few verbs (mostly in the gerundial form) are used as postpositions. Thus (**ni**) **oite**, "in" (**oite** stands for **okite**, gerund of **oku**, "to place"); (**wo**) **motte**, "by means of" (**motte** stands for **mochite**, gerund of **motsu**, "to hold").

223. Others correspond to English adverbs, adverbial phrases, or conjunctions, thus:

hajimete, "for the first time," gerund of **hajimuru**, "to begin"
shiite, "urgently," "forcibly," gerund of **shiyuru**, "to press"
nokorazu, "without exception," "all," neg. gerund of **nokosu**,
 "to remain"

sareba, "that being so," "then," conditional of **saru**, "to be thus"
shibaraku shite, "after a little while," "shortly"
shikarazu shite, "on the contrary"

224. The attributive form of the present tense is sometimes doubled and used adverbially. Thus: **kaesu-gaesu**, "over and over again," from **kaesu**, "to turn over"; **miru-miru**, "before one's very eyes," from **miru**, "to see."

225. The attributive forms of verbs and adjectives, followed or not by **koto**, often correspond to English abstract nouns, or to English infinitives or present participles. Thus: **shimpo suru**, or **shimpo suru koto**, "progress," "to progress," "making progress," **naki koto**, or in the past tense **nakarishi koto**,

“absence.” **Shimpo suru mono**, would mean “a thing (or person) that progresses”; **naki mono** “an absent thing” (or person). For though both **koto** and **mono** are most literally rendered by the English word “thing,” **koto** always refers to abstract things, facts, affairs, matters, etc., while **mono** generally refers to actual tangible objects, and even to persons.

CHAPTER IX

THE EPISTOLARY STYLE

226. The epistolary style, as its name indicates, is that employed in letters and dispatches. Its use is not, however, limited to these. It is frequently met with in notices and advertisements, and occasionally in books and newspapers. In the latter it appears chiefly as a conventional substitute for the colloquial, that is to say, that it is used when it is desired to reproduce, as exactly as may be, the actual words spoken by some person quoted. To give these words in the colloquial would be considered an infringement of the dignity of written speech.

While this subject is handled here in a few pages, the art of actually reading letters written in the handwriting of the Japanese is a difficult study requiring years in which to become efficient.

227. The peculiarities distinguishing the epistolary style from the ordinary written style, treated of in the preceding pages, are very marked. These peculiarities are shown in their conjugation and phraseology.

A PECULIAR CONJUGATION OF VERBS AND ADJECTIVES

228. Almost every verb is turned into a compound by means of the irregular verb *sōrō*, which is suffixed to the indefinite form. Originally *sōrō* was an independent verb, *samurau*, signifying "to be in attendance on" (cf. *samurai*, "an attendant on a feudal lord"). When used alone it signifies nothing more than "to be." When added to other verbs and adjectives it is a meaningless suffix, generally corresponding to the *masu* of the colloquial. *Goza sōrō* is more honorific than *sōrō* alone. *Zonji sōrō* is the same as *omou*, "to think." The conjugation of *sōrō* is irregular

and defective, the following being the only tenses in ordinary modern use:

Present (also used for the past, and without any distinction of conclusive and attributive forms)	<u>sōro</u> (候)
Future	<u>sōrawan</u> = <i>mashō</i>
Conditional	<u>sōraeba</u>
Hypothetical	<u>sōrawaba</u> = <i>masu nara</i>
Actual Concessive	<u>sōraedomo</u> = <i>masu ga</i>
Hypothetical Concessive	<u>sōrōte mo</u>
Gerund	<u>sōrōte</u>

229. *Sōrō* having no indefinite form, the indefinite form of the plain verb is used instead to mark the end of a subordinate clause. The gerund or the indefinite form of the plain verb is also generally preferred to the gerund *sōrōte*. The future *sōrawan* is rare, being almost always replaced by the (properly potential) termination *beku sōrō*. The conditional *sōraeba* is not infrequently used for the hypothetical *sōrawaba*. In the negative voice *sōrō* is suffixed to the gerund of the plain verb. In adjectives it is suffixed to the indefinite form.

230. The ordinary conjugation of a verb in the epistolary style is therefore as follows:

EPISTOLARY CONJUGATION

itasu, "to do" (stem *itash*)

AFFIRMATIVE VOICE

Indefinite Form	<i>itashi</i>	
Present or Past	<i>itashi-sōrō</i>	(I) do, or did (<i>itashimasu</i>)
Future or Potential	<i>itasu-beku sōrō</i>	(I) shall do
Conditional	<i>itashi-sōraeba</i>	as (I) do
Hypothetical	<i>itashi-sōrawaba</i>	if (I) do
Actual Concessive	<i>itashi-sōraedomo</i>	though (I) actually do
Hypothetical Concessive	<i>itashi-sōrōte mo</i>	even if I do
Gerund	<i>itashite</i>	'having done, doing
Desiderative	<i>itashi-taku sōrō</i>	(I) want to do

NEGATIVE VOICE

Indefinite Form.....	} itasazu.....	not doing, not having done
Gerund.....		
Present or Past.....	itasazu sôrô.....	(I) do not do
Future.....	itasu-majiku sôrô.....	(I) shall not do
Conditional.....	itasazu-sôraeba.....	as (I) do not do
Hypothetical.....	itasazu-sôrawaba.....	if (I) do not do
Actual Concessive.....	itasazu-sôraedomo.....	though (I) do not do
Hypothetical Concessive.....	itasazu sôrôte mo.....	even if I do not do

231. Of the conjugation of adjectives, the following examples may suffice:

Present: **yoroshiku sôrô**, "(it) is good"

Concessive: **yoroshiku sôraedomo**, "though (it) is good"

232. **Sôrô** is often dropped after adjectives, especially after **taku** and **beku**. Thus: **Shōsei shuttatsu mae baikyaku itashi-taku (sôrô) ni tsuki**, "as I am desirous of selling it before my departure." Comprehension of such constructions, which are common in the epistolary style, will be facilitated by noting that, in the case of an honorific verb with the desiderative termination **taku**, the verb itself always refers to the honored person and the termination to the writer. Thus: **On ide kudasare-taku-sôrô** means lit., "(I) am wishing (you will) condescend august coming," i.e., "I hope you will come."

233. The Chinese nouns, which are verbalized by means of **suru** in the ordinary style of books and newspapers, are in the epistolary style mostly verbalized by means of **itashi-sôrô**, or of the more polite **tsukamatsuri-sôrô** for the first person, and **kudasare-sôrô** or **nasare-sôrô** for the second. Thus: **Tōchaku itashi-sôrô**, or **tōchaku tsukamatsuri-sôrô**, "I (or some other humble person) have arrived"; **Go tōchaku asobasare sôrô**, "You (or some other honorable person) have arrived."

234. Sometimes **sôrô** is suffixed directly to nouns, without the intervention of **itasu** or **suru**, as **Kikan haidoku (itashi or tsukamatsuri) sôrô**, "I have had the honor to peruse your letter."

A PECULIAR PHRASEOLOGY

235. Besides its actual conjugational forms, *sōrō* combines with a number of nouns to form peculiar idioms. Politeness also requires the constant repetition of honorifics and of ornamental verbs.

Sōrō aida, "because I do" or "I do . . . and so"

Sōrō dan or *sōrō jō*, "inasmuch as," "and therefore," "and"

Sōrō ni tsuki, "owing to"

Koko ni makari ari sōrō tokoro, "while (I) was here"

236. Letters always open with some such polite phrase as *haikai*, "I beg to state"; or, in replies, *On tegami rakushu tsukamatsuri-sōrō*, "Your honorable letter is to hand"; *kikan haiken* (*tsukamatsuri-sōrō*), "I have seen your flowery epistle"; etc. Then (at least in private letters) comes a sentence in which the correspondent is congratulated on the good health which he enjoys notwithstanding the adverse state of the weather—this, despite the fact that the writer probably has no information on the subject. Thus: *Reiki ai-tsunori-sōrō tokoro, masu-masu go seifuku keiga tatematsuri sōrō*, "I beg to congratulate you on the perfect way in which you keep your health, notwithstanding the increasing coldness of the season." The real subject of the letter is then introduced by the words *nobureba* or *shikareba*. Sometimes, especially in postcards, the introductory compliments are superseded by some such apologetic phrase as *Zenryaku*; *go kaiyō kudasaru-beku sōrō*, "I omit compliments; pray excuse me for so doing." Letters are closed by some such phrase as *Kono dan kii e-taku*, or *Migi mōshi-age-taku, kaku no gotoku ni goza-sōrō nari*, "I beg to bring the foregoing to your favorable notice"; *On kotae katagata kii e-sōrō*, "I take the occasion of this reply to bring the foregoing to your favorable notice." To these some such expression as *tonshu*, "I bow my head," *sō-sō*, "hastily written," *fugu*, "insufficient," *Keigu*, "respectfully," is usually added.

237. In official dispatches, the introductory phrases, down to *shikareba* or *nobureba* inclusive, may be freely rendered by "I have the honor to inform you that," or, in the case of answers, by "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the instant, and to state in reply that. . . ." Such English paraphrases of the opening words may also be held to include the resumptive final phrase *Kono dan kii e-taku*, while *tonshu*, etc., may be paraphrased by "I have the honor to be, etc." With obvious slight changes, the same remarks apply to the translation of private letters.

238. Some of the difficulties of parsing, which are specially prominent in the epistolary style, will be found discussed in § 244.

239. The epistolary style has here been discussed very briefly. A separate textbook could well be written on this subject alone.

CHAPTER X

SYNTAX

240. The fundamental rule of Japanese construction is that qualifying words precede the words they qualify. Thus the adjective or genitive precedes the noun which it defines, the adverb precedes the verb, and explanatory clauses precede the principal clause. The object likewise precedes the verb. The verb (or predicative adjective) of each clause is placed at the end of that clause, the chief verb (or predicative adjective) rounding off the entire sentence.

By an exception, which is merely apparent, postpositions follow, instead of preceding, the words which they define. Similarly, the interrogative particles follow the words whose sense they modify.

As an example of this first rule, we have: *Sakujitsu uketori-taru tegami*, "Yesterday received letters"; *Muyō no mono iru-bekarazu*, lit., "No business persons enter may not," i.e., "No admittance except on business." (*Mono* is the subject, defined by *muyō*, which accordingly precedes.)

241. Most sentences are subjectless, the verb expressing rather a coming to be with reference to some person than an act explicitly declared to be performed by him. Should there be a subject, it is generally placed at the head of the sentence. More frequently the word which it is wished to lay stress on is isolated by *wa* and heads the sentence.

Taikyaku seba fuka naru-beshi to omoite, tsui ni sono mei ni shitagau, "(He) ended by obeying the command thinking that it would be improper for (him) to retreat"; or lit., "If retreat improper will-be-thinking-that (he) at last that command obeys" (*shitagau*, historic present, instead of past *shitagaiki*, "obeyed").

As here shown the clauses forming a Japanese sentence must often be translated in inverse order, English construction generally preferring to place the chief statement first, and the explanatory phrases after it.

242. The predicative verb or adjective of the final clause of a sentence is put in the conclusive form (subject to a few exceptions caused by the presence of interrogative words and of certain particles or postpositions, see 20, § 64), while the predicative verbs or adjectives of all the preceding clause meant to express the same tense or mood as the verb of the final clause are put in the indefinite form. Similarly in the case of a set of clauses having an attributive, conditional, hypothetical, or gerundial signification, it is only the verb of the last clause of the set that appears in the attributive, conditional, hypothetical, or gerundial form, all the preceding verbs being put in the indefinite form.

Keirō wo hōgeki shi, Fukushū wo arashi, Tamsui wo seme, Neiha wo osoi, Tonkin no sakai wo koete, Kōsei ni seme iri, higō no shōri wo u, "Having bombarded Keelung, ravaged Foochow, invested Tamsui, attacked Ningpo, and crossed the frontiers of Tonquin, (the French) pressed forward into Kwangsi, and gained a very great victory."

Here the indefinite verbal forms of the first four clauses, viz., *shi*, *arashi*, *seme*, and *osoi*, having the meaning of gerunds, because the fifth verb *koete* is a gerund; the indefinite verb *seme-iri* has the meaning of a present indicative (historical present used for the past), because the final verb *u* is in the ordinary conclusive form.

243. The difficulty of finding a subject may frequently be eluded by substituting an English passive for the Japanese active construction, as the version can then be vague without ceasing to be grammatical. For example: *Sude ni fukoku seshi tōri*, "as has already been notified" (the Japanese verb, though active, does not state by whom). At other times the translator

must invent a subject appropriate to the context, such as "it," "they," "the persons in charge," "the government," etc.

244. Note also such constructions as the following which cannot be parsed at all according to European rules: **Hito no kokoro no shirigataki, katachi wo motte sadamuru koto kanau-bekarazu**, lit., "The difficulty of knowing the hearts of men—settling (it) by means of faces will not suit," i.e., "The difficulty of knowing the hearts of men cannot be solved by an appeal to their faces."

Or the following taken from the bulletin board of a steamer: **Go shoji no shina banji go yōjin araserare-taku sōrō**, "Passengers are requested to be careful of their effects," lit., "Articles of august possession, everything are wanting to be able to cause to be august care." Here the verb **aru** belongs to **yōjin** "care"; the causative-potential termination **aserare**, honorifically used, indicates respect toward the passengers, who, however, are not explicitly mentioned; **taku** refers to the managers of the steamship company, also not mentioned, and **sōrō** is a mere ornamental suffix (**taku**, § 232).

245. Another common construction violating European rules is that in which a quotation is both prefaced and rounded off by some verb meaning "to say," thus: **Iwaku ". . ."** to, i.e., "He said: '. . . ' was what he said." To make sense in English, we must suppress either the first "said" or the second.

246. After what has been said in § 60, the student should not fall into the error of taking the postposition **wa** in the two succeeding examples for a sign of the nominative case. **Jōtō wa ichi-en, katō wa go-jis-sen nari**, "The first class is a dollar, and the second fifty cents," lit., "As for the first class (it) is a dollar; as for the second, fifty cents." **Seito wa gakushi to shite maigetsu kin shichi-en wo osameshimu**, "The pupils are to pay seven dollars a month as school-fees," lit., "As for the pupils (the authorities) cause (them) to pay every month seven dollars money as school-fees."

247. Negatives destroy each other, as in English, thus: **Kimyō to iwazaru bekarazu**, "(We) cannot but call it strange." **Kore wo shirazumba-arubekarazu**, "(One) must not fail to know this."

248. Japanese has no negative pronouns or adverbs like the English words, "none," "neither," "never." Their absence is supplied by the negative forms of the verb, combined with positive pronouns and adverbs. Thus, for the English "I know nothing," a Japanese will write **Nani mo shirazu**, "I know-not everything."

249. The following examples will show how the various kinds of English negative or quasi-negative assertions are expressed in Japanese:

Kitaru koto nashi, or **Hito-tabi mo kitarazu**, "He never comes." The first form means literally "coming thing is not"; the second is "even once comes not."

Kitaru toki mo ari, or **Kitaru koto mo ari**, "He sometimes comes"; more lit., "There are also times when (he) comes"; "There is also such a thing as (his) coming."

Kitarazaru toki mo ari, or **Kitarazaru koto mo ari**, "He sometimes does not come," i.e., "He does not always come."

Mattaku shirazu, "I do not know at all," lit., "Quite know not."

Kuwashiku wa shirazu, "I do not quite know," lit., "as for minutely, (I) know not."

Shito hito nashi, "No one knows," lit., "There is not a knowing person."

250. The difficulty of using negative construction correctly will disappear, if it is borne in mind that in Japanese the negative and the verb are not conceived of as two separate ideas, as is mostly the case in English, but as a single idea. Even in English, however, there are plenty of parallels to this Japanese idiom. Thus, "incapable" for "not capable," "to dislike" for "not to like," "difficult" for "not easy." If, for instance, instead of rendering **mattaku shirazu** by "I do not know at all," we render

it by "I am entirely unaware," the Japanese construction ceases to appear abnormal.

251. Occasionally a negative is limited by suffixing **wa** or **shi mo** (**shi** is a meaningless expletive); thus: **Kanarazu kitarazu**, "He certainly will not come"; but **Kanarazu shi mo kitarazu**, "He is not certain to come."

252. Interrogation is marked, not as in English by an inversion of the construction, but by the use of interrogative particles (see **ka**, § 55, and **ya**, § 62). Note that the conclusive form of the verb is, in interrogative sentences, generally changed to the attributive form.

253. In a rhetorical question, where a negative reply is expected, the word **ani** is placed at the beginning of the sentence, and **ya** at the end, thus: **Ani hakaran ya**, "Would anyone suppose so?" (i.e., "Of course no one would have supposed so").

254. The scanty use of subjects and more especially of pronouns with the verb, and the absence of persons in the verb, are made good to some extent by an abundance of humble and honorific expressions, thus:

settaku, "my house," lit., "the awkward house"

heisha, "our firm," lit., "the broken firm"

on taku, "your house, lit., "the honorable house"

kisha, "your firm," lit., "the exalted firm"

255. In many cases different words are chosen, according as low-class persons (e.g., myself) or high-class persons (e.g., you) are spoken of. Thus while **yuku** is the plain verb meaning "to go," it is polite when writing of one's self to use the respectful synonym **mairu**, or some such circumlocution as **sanjō tsukamatsuru** (lit., "to go respectfully to the abode"); when writing of the person addressed we use **on ide nasaru** (lit., "to be able to do an august outing"); when referring to the Emperor we use **araseraruru** (lit., "to be able to cause to be able"). The honorific use of passive and causative verbs is particularly frequent (see §§ 194 and 201).

256. In Japanese all quotations, whether of one's own thoughts or of the words of others, are direct. The many changes of person and tense which are caused in English by the use of indirect quotation are consequently unknown. A Japanese does not say, "They promised that they would come." He says, "They promised that 'we will come,'" **Ware-ra kitaran to yaku-soku seri**, thus repeating the actual words used by the speakers quoted. Quotation is marked by suffixing the postposition **to**, "that," or **tote** and occasionally by prefixing some such expression as **omoeraku**, "I thought," **ii-keru wa**, "as for what he said (it was). . . ."

257. Verbs are sometimes omitted at the end of a sentence, especially in the higher Chinese style. The omission of the verb, generally speaking, adds force to the statement. The verb must be supplied from the context, thus: **Tōbun no uchi kyugyō (su)**, "Closed for the present."

258. After the word **nomi**, "only," the final verb **nari** is generally thus omitted, as: **Nani no nasu beki hōhō naku teishi suru nomi (nari)**, "It cannot be helped, and all (they) can do is to halt," more lit., "There is not any way that one may do (and it is) only halting."

259. Passive constructions are very rarely used. They are almost always replaced by the subjectless active constructions explained in § 243. The grammar of the passive is peculiar (see § 191).

260. Inanimate objects are rarely, if ever, personified. It is hardly permissible even to use the name of an inanimate object as subject of an active verb. Thus a Japanese will not say or write, "The rain delayed me," but "I have become late on account of the rain," **Ame no tame ni chikoku seri**.

261. Languages differ greatly in the degree of integration of their sentences. Thus, Chinese and Pidjin English simply put assertions side by side, like stones without cement, as "He bad man. My no like he." Our more synthetic English would

generally subordinate one of such a couple of assertions to the other, as "I don't like him, because he is a bad man." Now one of the most essential characteristics of the Japanese language is the extreme degree to which it pushes the synthetic tendency in the structure of sentences. Except when modified by Chinese or other foreign influence, Japanese always tries to incorporate the whole of a statement, however complex it may be, and however numerous its parts, within the limits of a single sentence, whose members are all grammatically interdependent. In fact, the normal Japanese sentence is a paragraph, or (so to say) an organism, as much more complicated than the typical English sentence just quoted as the English sentence is more complicated than the Chinese or Pidjin English. For this reason it is difficult to translate literally into English, so as to convey the true meaning.

262. Grammatical interdependence between clauses is secured chiefly as shown in § 242, by the incorporation of quotations, by the use of the conditional and concessive moods, and by the use of the corresponding particles *ga*, *ni*, and *wo* suffixed to verbs. In translating a Japanese sentence into idiomatic English, it is generally necessary to break it at several of these hinges, as they may perhaps be termed.

CHAPTER XI

DETERMINATION OF THE MOOD AND TENSE

263. To the beginner in the study of the written language, it is most important that he be able to determine promptly what the mood and tense of the verb or adjective as shown by its inflection signifies. Many of us have struggled through several years of study of this language without securing a clear idea of these inflections. It is my hope here to show the student or translator a method by which he can quickly understand the particular verb or adjective as he encounters it in his reading.

264. To be able to translate a Japanese sentence, we must understand the construction of the sentence. To understand the construction of the sentence, we must understand the verbs and their relation to each other. To understand a particular verb, we must know its mood, tense, and form.

265. To determine its mood, tense, and form, we must first determine its **romaji** stem and its **romaji** inflection. Looking up the inflected part in the alphabetically arranged *list of inflections*, we have a number referring us to a section where we find the translation of a verb or adjective similar in form to it.

266. The general rule for determining the stem and inflection of the verb is: *the romaji stem consists of the character plus the consonant of the following kana; the remainder constitutes the inflection.* For example, let us take the verb **uritari** (verb "to sell"). Here the character is read **u**, the first syllable of the **kana** inflection is **ri**. Applying the rule, we have **ur** for the stem and **itari** for the inflection. Looking in the alphabetically arranged list of inflections on page 130, we are referred to the first conjugation, indicative mood, second past, conclusive (§ 118e) and then from the context we must decide whether it is "sold," "have sold," or "had sold."

267. An exception to this rule is found in the fourth conjugation in which the character and the stem are the same, and the **kana** and the **romaji** inflection are the same; for example, the verb **miru**: here the stem is **mi** and the remainder **ru** the inflection. It is of interest to note that the stem in this case ends in a vowel. Fortunately there are very few of these verbs (list in § 123).

268. An apparent further exception to this rule is the irregular verb **suru** which is always written in **kana** only. However, it follows the rule and its stem is **s**.

269. But this general rule alone is not going to help the beginner until he has passed beyond the eighth **Tokuhon**, for in the sixth, seventh, and eighth **Tokuhons** we find the majority of the verbs written in **kana** only. To determine the stem in this case, it is necessary to look up the present conclusive form in Inouye's *Japanese-English Dictionary* or one similarly arranged, and there we find the verb written in characters and **kana**, from which by applying the rule we find the stem and the inflection.

270. The general rule for the verb cannot be applied to adjectives. They generally appear written, like verbs of the fourth conjugation—their stem in characters and inflection in **kana**; but there are some exceptions to this rule. Bear in mind that the adjectival inflection usually begins with **k** (§ 106).

271. As an aid to the memory we have the sign of the conjugation as in the following table:

	PASSIVE		CAUSATIVE
First conjugation	ar	ashim	and as
Second conjugation	erar	eshim	esas
Third conjugation	irar	ishim	isas
Fourth conjugation	rar	seshim	sas

	PASSIVE OR HONORIFIC	CAUSATIVE
First conjugation	ashimerar	and aserar
Second conjugation	eshimerar	esaserar
Third conjugation	ishimerar	isaserar
Fourth conjugation	seshimerar	saserar

272. There are two much used verbs which often are written in *kana* alone. The student should be able to recognize them at once and should remember their stems. They are:

aru, stem **ar**, first conjugation

naru, stem **nar**, first conjugation

273. Form the habit of using the index when desiring to understand some subject, word, or phrase.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INFLECTIONS OF THE VERB AND ADJECTIVE

	SECTION		SECTION
aba.....	118 <i>k</i>	areshi mo.....	1220
abaya.....	118 <i>m</i>	areshi naraba.....	122 <i>k</i>
ade.....	120 <i>l</i>	areshi to iedomo.....	1220
aeba.....	228	are-takariki.....	123 <i>j</i>
aedomo.....	228	are-takarishi.....	123 <i>j</i>
aji.....	120 <i>c</i>	are-takereba.....	123 <i>k</i>
aku.....	167	are-takeredomo.....	123 <i>m</i>
an.....	118 <i>h</i>	are-taki.....	123 <i>i</i>
an to seshi.....	169	are-taku.....	123 <i>h</i>
an to shite.....	169	are-taku(m)ba.....	123 <i>l</i>
an to suru.....	169	aretaraba.....	122 <i>k</i>
aneba.....	120 <i>d</i>	aretaredomo.....	1220
anedomo.....	120 <i>h</i>	aretari.....	122 <i>d</i>
an naredomo.....	1180	aretariki.....	122 <i>e</i>
anu.....	120 <i>a</i>	aretarishi.....	122 <i>e</i>
anzu, same as an to suru.....	169	aretari to iedomo.....	1220
are.....	122 <i>a</i>	aretaru.....	122 <i>d</i>
areba.....	122 <i>j</i>	aretashi.....	123 <i>i</i>
arebaya.....	122 <i>l</i>	aretashi to iedomo.....	123 <i>m</i>
arede.....	124 <i>l</i>	arete.....	122 <i>g</i>
areji.....	124 <i>c</i>	arete mo.....	122 <i>n</i>
are-kereba.....	1230	areyo.....	122 <i>p</i>
are-keredomo.....	123 <i>p</i>	arezaran.....	124 <i>c</i>
are-keri.....	123 <i>n</i>	arezare.....	124 <i>k</i>
are-keru.....	123 <i>n</i>	arezareba.....	124 <i>d</i>
areki.....	122 <i>c</i>	arezaredomo.....	124 <i>h</i>
aren.....	122 <i>g</i>	arezari-kereba.....	1250
arenaba.....	122 <i>j</i>	arezari-keredomo.....	125 <i>p</i>
arenan.....	122 <i>g</i>	arezari-keri.....	125 <i>n</i>
areneba.....	124 <i>d</i>	arezari-keru.....	125 <i>n</i>
arenedomo.....	124 <i>h</i>	arezariki.....	124 <i>b</i>
arenu.....	222 <i>f</i> ; 124 <i>a</i>	arezariseba.....	124 <i>g</i>
arenuru.....	122 <i>f</i>	arezarishi.....	124 <i>b</i>
areshi.....	122 <i>c</i>	arezarishikaba.....	124 <i>e</i>
areshikaba.....	122 <i>i</i>	arezarishikadomo.....	124 <i>j</i>
areshikadomo.....	1220	arezarishi mo.....	124 <i>j</i>

A JAPANESE GRAMMAR

	SECTION		SECTION
arezarishi naraba.....	I24g	aruru mo.....	I22n
arezarishi naredomo.....	I24j	aruru-na.....	I24k
arezarishi ni yotte.....	I24e	aruru nakare.....	I24k
arezarishi to iedomo.....	I24j	aruru naraba.....	I22j
arezaru.....	I24a, c	aruru naran.....	I22g
arezaru mo.....	I24i	aru to iedomo.....	I22m
arezu.....	I24a, l	ase.....	*I26a
arezu ni.....	I24l	aseba.....	*I26j
arezu(m)ba.....	I24f	asebaya.....	*I26l
arezu shite.....	I24l	asede.....	*I28l
arezu to iedomo.....	I24h	aseji.....	*I28c
aru.....	I22b	ase-kereba.....	*I27o
aru-bekarazareba.....	I25d	ase-keredomo.....	*I27p
aru-bekarazaredomo.....	I25f	ase-keri.....	*I27n
aru-bekarazariki.....	I25c	ase-keru.....	*I27n
aru-bekarazarishi.....	I25c	aseki.....	*I26c
aru-bekarazaru.....	I25b	asen.....	*I26g
aru-bekarazaru mo.....	I25g	asenaba.....	*I26j
aru-bekarazu.....	I25a, b	asenan.....	*I26g
aru-bekarazu(m)ba.....	I25e	aseneba.....	*I28d
aru-bekarazu to iedomo.....	I25f	asenedomo.....	*I28h
aru-bekariki.....	I23c	asenu.....	*I26f, I28a
aru-bekarishi.....	I23c	asenuru.....	*I26f
aru-bekereba.....	I23d	aseraruru.....	I307, 201
aru-bekeredomo.....	I23f	aseshi.....	*I26c
aru-beki.....	I23b	aseshikaba.....	*I26i
aru-beku.....	I23a	aseshikadomo.....	*I26o
aru-beku(m)ba.....	I23e	aseshi naraba.....	*I26k
aru-bekumo.....	I23g	aseshi to iedomo.....	*I26o
aru-beshi.....	I23b	ase-takariki.....	*I27j
aru-beshi to iedomo.....	I23f	ase-takarishi.....	*I27j
aru-maji.....	I25i	ase-takereba.....	*I27k
aru-majikariki.....	I25j	ase-takeredomo.....	*I27m
aru-majikarishi.....	I25j	ase-taki.....	*I27i
aru-majikereba.....	I25k	ase-taku.....	*I27h
aru-majikeredomo.....	I25m	ase-taku(m)ba.....	*I27l
aru-majiki.....	I25i	asetaraba.....	*I26k
aru-majiku.....	I25h	asetareba.....	*I26i
aru-majiku(m)ba.....	I25l	asetaredomo.....	*I26o
arureba.....	I22h	asetari.....	*I26d
aruredomo.....	I22m	asetariki.....	*I26e
aruru.....	I22b; I49q	asetarishi.....	*I26e
aruru koto nakare.....	I24k	asetari to iedomo.....	*I26o

* See also § 1497.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INFLECTIONS

SECTION

asetaru	*126 <i>d</i>
ase-tashi	*127 <i>i</i>
ase-tashi to iedomo	*127 <i>m</i>
asete	*126 <i>q</i>
asete mo	*126 <i>n</i>
aseyo	*126 <i>p</i>
asezaran	*128 <i>c</i>
asezare	*128 <i>k</i>
asezareba	*128 <i>d</i>
asezaredomo	*128 <i>h</i>
asezari-kereba	*129 <i>o</i>
asezari-keredomo	*129 <i>p</i>
asezari-keri	*129 <i>n</i>
asezari-keru	*129 <i>n</i>
asezariki	*128 <i>b</i>
asezariseba	*128 <i>g</i>
asezarishi	*128 <i>b</i>
asezarishikaba	*128 <i>e</i>
asezarishikadomo	*128 <i>j</i>
asezarishi naraba	*128 <i>g</i>
asezarishi naredomo	*128 <i>j</i>
asezarishi ni yotte	*128 <i>e</i>
asezarishimo	*128 <i>j</i>
asezarishi to iedomo	*128 <i>j</i>
asezaru	*128 <i>a, c</i>
asezaru mo	*128 <i>i</i>
asezu	*128 <i>a, l</i>
asezu(m)ba	*128 <i>f</i>
asezu ni	*128 <i>l</i>
asezu shite	*128 <i>l</i>
asezu to iedomo	*128 <i>h</i>
ashime	126 <i>a</i>
ashimeba	126 <i>j</i>
ashimebaya	126 <i>l</i>
ashimede	128 <i>l</i>
ashimeji	128 <i>c</i>
ashime-kereba	127 <i>o</i>
ashime-keredomo	127 <i>p</i>
ashime-keri	127 <i>n</i>
ashime-keru	127 <i>n</i>
ashimeki	126 <i>c</i>
ashimen	126 <i>g</i>
ashimenaba	126 <i>j</i>

SECTION

ashimenan	126 <i>g</i>
ashimeneba	128 <i>d</i>
ashimenedomo	128 <i>h</i>
ashimenu	126 <i>f, 128<i>a</i></i>
ashimenuru	126 <i>f</i>
ashimerare	130 <i>a</i>
ashimerareba	130 <i>j</i>
ashimerarebaya	130 <i>l</i>
ashimerarede	132 <i>l</i>
ashimerareji	132 <i>c</i>
ashimerare-kereba	131 <i>o</i>
ashimerare-keredomo	131 <i>p</i>
ashimerare-keri	131 <i>n</i>
ashimerare-keru	131 <i>n</i>
ashimerareki	130 <i>c</i>
ashimeraren	130 <i>g</i>
ashimerarenaba	130 <i>j</i>
ashimerarenan	130 <i>g</i>
ashimerareneba	132 <i>d</i>
ashimerarenedomo	132 <i>h</i>
ashimerarenu	130 <i>f, 132<i>a</i></i>
ashimerarenuru	130 <i>f</i>
ashimerareshi	130 <i>c</i>
ashimerareshikaba	130 <i>i</i>
ashimerareshikadomo	130 <i>o</i>
ashimerareshi mo	130 <i>o</i>
ashimerareshi naraba	130 <i>k</i>
ashimerareshi to iedomo	130 <i>o</i>
ashimerare-takariki	131 <i>j</i>
ashimerare-takarishi	131 <i>j</i>
ashimerare-takereba	131 <i>k</i>
ashimerare-takeredomo	131 <i>m</i>
ashimerare-taki	131 <i>i</i>
ashimerare-taku	131 <i>h</i>
ashimerare-taku(m)ba	131 <i>l</i>
ashimeraretaraba	130 <i>k</i>
ashimeraretareba	130 <i>i</i>
ashimeraretaredomo	130 <i>o</i>
ashimeraretari	130 <i>d</i>
ashimeraretariki	130 <i>e</i>
ashimeraretarishi	130 <i>e</i>
ashimeraretari to iedomo	130 <i>o</i>
ashimeraretaru	130 <i>d</i>

* See also § 200.

A JAPANESE GRAMMAR

SECTION	SECTION		
ashimerare-tashi.	131i	ashimeraru-beki.	131b
ashimerare-tashi to iedomo.	131m	ashimeraru-beku.	131a
ashimerarete.	130q	ashimeraru-beku(m)ba.	131e
ashimerarete mo.	130n	ashimeraru-beku mo.	131g
ashimerareyo.	130p	ashimeraru-beshi.	131b
ashimerarezaran.	132c	ashimeraru-beshi to iedomo.	131f
ashimerarezare.	132k	ashimeraru-maji.	133i
ashimerarezareba.	132d	ashimeraru-majikariki.	133j
ashimerarezaredomo.	132h	ashimeraru-majikarishi.	133j
ashimerarezari-kereba.	1330	ashimeraru-majikereba.	133k
ashimerarezari-keredomo.	133p	ashimeraru-majikeredomo.	133m
ashimerarezari-keri.	133n	ashimeraru-majiki.	133i
ashimerarezari-keru.	133n	ashimeraru-majiku.	133h
ashimerarezariki.	132b	ashimeraru-majiku(m)ba.	133l
ashimerarezariseba.	132g	ashimerarureba.	130h
ashimerarezarishi.	132b	ashimeraruredomo.	130m
ashimerarezarishikaba.	132c	ashimeraruru.	130b
ashimerarezarishikado.	132j	ashimeraruru koto nakare.	132k
ashimerarezarishi mo.	132j	ashimeraruru mo.	130n
ashimerarezarishi naraba.	132g	ashimeraruru-na.	132k
ashimerarezarishi naredomo.	132j	ashimeraruru nakare.	132k
ashimerarezarishi ni yotte.	132e	ashimeraruru naraba.	130j
ashimerarezarishi to iedomo.	132j	ashimeraruru naran.	130g
ashimerarezaru.	132a, c	ashimeraru to iedomo.	130m
ashimerarezaru mo.	132i	ashimeshi.	126c
ashimerarezu.	132a, l	ashimeshikaba.	126i
ashimerarezu(m)ba.	132f	ashimeshikado.	126o
ashimerarezu ni.	132l	ashimeshi mo.	126o
ashimerarezu shite.	132l	ashimeshi naraba.	126k
ashimerarezu to iedomo.	132h	ashimeshi to iedomo.	126o
ashimeraru.	130b	ashime-takariki.	127j
ashimeraru-bekarazareba.	133d	ashime-takarishi.	127j
ashimeraru-bekarazaredomo.	133f	ashime-takereba.	127k
ashimeraru-bekarazariki.	133c	ashime-takeredomo.	127m
ashimeraru-bekarazarishi.	133c	ashime-taki.	127i
ashimeraru-bekarazaru.	133b	ashime-taku.	127h
ashimeraru-bekarazaru mo.	133g	ashime-taku(m)ba.	127l
ashimeraru-bekarazu.	133a, b	ashimetaraba.	126k
ashimeraru-bekarazu(m)ba.	133e	ashimetareba.	126i
ashimeraru-bekarazu to iedomo.	133f	ashimetaredomo.	126o
ashimeraru-bekariki.	131c	ashimetari.	126d
ashimeraru-bekarishi.	131c	ashimetariki.	126e
ashimeraru-bekereba.	131d	ashimetarishi.	126e
ashimeraru-bekeredomo.	131f	ashimetari to iedomo.	126o

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INFLECTIONS

	SECTION		SECTION
ashimetarū	126 <i>d</i>	ashimu-bekarishi	127 <i>c</i>
ashime-tashi	127 <i>i</i>	ashimu-bekereba	127 <i>d</i>
ashime-tashi to iedomo	127 <i>m</i>	ashimu-bekeredomo	127 <i>f</i>
ashimete	126 <i>q</i>	ashimu-beki	127 <i>b</i>
ashimete mo	126 <i>n</i>	ashimu-beku	127 <i>a</i>
ashimeyo	126 <i>p</i>	ashimu-beku(m)ba	127 <i>e</i>
ashimezaran	128 <i>c</i>	ashimu-beku mo	127 <i>g</i>
ashimezare	128 <i>k</i>	ashimu-beshi	127 <i>b</i>
ashimezareba	128 <i>d</i>	ashimu-beshi to iedomo	127 <i>f</i>
ashimezaredomo	128 <i>h</i>	ashimu-maji	129 <i>i</i>
ashimezari-kereba	129 <i>o</i>	ashimu-majikariki	129 <i>j</i>
ashimezari-keredomo	129 <i>p</i>	ashimu-majikarishi	129 <i>j</i>
ashimezari-keri	129 <i>n</i>	ashimu-majikereba	129 <i>k</i>
ashimezari-keru	129 <i>n</i>	ashimu-majikeredomo	129 <i>m</i>
ashimezariki	128 <i>b</i>	ashimu-majiki	129 <i>i</i>
ashimezariseba	128 <i>g</i>	ashimu-majiku	129 <i>h</i>
ashimezarishi	128 <i>b</i>	ashimu-majiku(m)ba	129 <i>l</i>
ashimezarishikaba	128 <i>e</i>	ashimureba	126 <i>h</i>
ashimezarishikadomo	128 <i>j</i>	ashimuredomo	126 <i>m</i>
ashimezarishi mo	128 <i>j</i>	ashimuru	126 <i>b</i>
ashimezarishi naraba	128 <i>g</i>	ashimuru koto nakare	128 <i>k</i>
ashimezarishi naredomo	128 <i>j</i>	ashimuru mo	126 <i>n</i>
ashimezarishi ni yotte	128 <i>e</i>	ashimuru-na	128 <i>k</i>
ashimezarishi to iedomo	128 <i>j</i>	ashimuru nakare	128 <i>k</i>
ashimezaru	128 <i>a, c</i>	ashimuru naraba	126 <i>j</i>
ashimezaru bekarazu	247	ashimuru naran	126 <i>g</i>
ashimezaru mo	128 <i>i</i>	ashimu to iedomo	126 <i>m</i>
ashimezu	128 <i>a, l</i>	asu	*126 <i>b</i>
ashimezu(m)ba	128 <i>f</i>	asu-bekarazareba	*129 <i>d</i>
ashimezu ni	128 <i>l</i>	asu-bekarazaredomo	*129 <i>f</i>
ashimezu shite	128 <i>l</i>	asu-bekarazariki	*129 <i>c</i>
ashimezu to iedomo	128 <i>h</i>	asu-bekarazarishi	*129 <i>c</i>
ashimu	126 <i>b</i>	asu-bekarazaru	*129 <i>b</i>
ashimu-bekarazareba	129 <i>d</i>	asu-bekarazu mo	*129 <i>g</i>
ashimu-bekarazaredomo	129 <i>f</i>	asu-bekarazu	*129 <i>a, b</i>
ashimu-bekarazariki	129 <i>c</i>	asu-bekarazu(m)ba	*129 <i>e</i>
ashimu-bekarazarishi	129 <i>c</i>	asu-bekarazu to iedomo	*129 <i>f</i>
ashimu-bekarazaru	129 <i>b</i>	asu-bekariki	*127 <i>c</i>
ashimu-bekarazaru mo	129 <i>g</i>	asu-bekarishi	*127 <i>c</i>
ashimu-bekarazu	129 <i>a, b</i>	asu-bekereba	*127 <i>d</i>
ashimu-bekarazu(m)ba	129 <i>e</i>	asu-bekeredomo	*127 <i>f</i>
ashimu-bekarazu to iedomo	129 <i>f</i>	asu-beki	*127 <i>b</i>
ashimu-bekariki	127 <i>c</i>	asu-beku	*127 <i>a</i>

* See also § 200.

A JAPANESE GRAMMAR

	SECTION		SECTION
asu-beku(m)ba.....	*127e	azarishi to iedomo.....	120j
asu-beku mo.....	*127g	azaru.....	120a
asu-beshi.....	*127b	azaru-beshi.....	172, 121f
asu-beshi to iedomo.....	*127f	azaru mo.....	120i
asu-maji.....	*129i	azu (negative).....	120a, l 1; 230
asu-majikariki.....	*129j	azu (future) same as au to suru....	169
asu-majikarishi.....	*129j	azu(m)ba.....	120f
asu-majikereba.....	*129k	azumba aru bekarazu.....	173
asu-majikeredomo.....	*129m	azu ni.....	120l
asu-majiki.....	*129i	azu shite.....	120l
asu-majiku.....	*129h	azu-sōraeba.....	230
asu-majiku(m)ba.....	*129l	azu-sōraedomo.....	230
asureba.....	*126h	azu-sōrawaba.....	230
asuredomo.....	*126m	azu sōrō.....	230
asuru.....	*126b	azu sōrōte mo.....	230
asuru koto makare.....	*128k	azu to iedomo.....	120h
asuru mo.....	*126n	ba.....	142j
asuru-na.....	*128k	baya.....	142l
asuru-nakare.....	*128k	bekariki.....	143c
asuru naraba.....	*126j	bekarishi.....	143c
asuru naran.....	*126g	bekereba.....	143d
asu to iedomo.....	*126m	bekeredomo.....	143f
awaba.....	228	beki.....	143b
awan.....	228	beshi.....	143b
ayuru.....	175	beshi to iedomo.....	143f
azaran.....	120c	beku.....	143a
azarashimuru.....	120m, 204	beku(m)ba.....	143e
azare.....	120k	beku mo.....	143g
azareba.....	120d	chi.....	174
azaredomo.....	120h	de.....	144l
azari-kereba.....	1210	e.....	118g, 134a
azari-keredomo.....	121p	eba.....	118i, 134j, 146k
azari-keri.....	121n	ebaya.....	134l, 146m
azari-keru.....	121n	ede.....	136l, 148l
azariki.....	120b	edo.....	118n
azariseba.....	120g	edomo.....	118n
azarishi.....	120b	cji.....	136c
azarishikaba.....	120c	e-kereba.....	1350
azarishikadomo.....	120j	e-keredomo.....	135p
azarishi mo.....	120j	e-keri.....	135n
azarishi naraba.....	120g	e-keru.....	135n
azarishi naredomo.....	120j	eki.....	134c
azarishi ni yotte.....	120e	en.....	134g, 146h

* See also § 200.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INFLECTIONS

	SECTION
enaba.....	I34j
enan.....	I34g
eneba.....	I36d, I48d
enedomo.....	I36h, I48h
en to suru.....	I69
enu.....	I34f, I35a, I48a
enuru.....	I34f
eraku.....	I67
erare.....	*I22a
erareba.....	*I22j
erarebaya.....	*I22l
erarede.....	*I24l
erareji.....	*I24c
erare-kereba.....	*I23o
erare-keredomo.....	*I23p
erare-keri.....	*I23n
erare-keru.....	*I23n
erareki.....	*I22c
eraren.....	*I22g
erarenaba.....	*I22j
erarenan.....	*I22g
erareneba.....	*I24d
erarenedomo.....	*I24h
erarenu.....	*I22f, I24a
erarenuru.....	*I22f
erareshi.....	*I22c
erareshikaba.....	*I22i
erareshikadomo.....	*I22o
erareshi mo.....	*I22o
erareshi naraba.....	*I22k
erareshi to iedomo.....	*I22o
erare-takariki.....	*I23j
erare-takarishi.....	*I23j
erare-takereba.....	*I23k
erare-takeredomo.....	*I23m
erare-taki.....	*I23i
erare-taku.....	*I23h
erare-taku(m)ba.....	*I23l
eraretaraba.....	*I22k
eraretareba.....	*I22i
eraretaredomo.....	*I22o
eraretari.....	*I22d
eraretariki.....	*I22e

	SECTION
eraretarishi.....	*I22e
eraretari to iedomo.....	*I22o
eraretaru.....	*I22d
erare-tashi.....	*I23i
erare-tashi to iedomo.....	*I23m
erarete.....	*I22q
erarete mo.....	*I22n
erareyo.....	*I22p
erarezaran.....	*I24c
erarezare.....	*I24k
erarezareba.....	*I24d
erarezaredomo.....	*I24h
erarezari-kereba.....	*I25o
erarezari-keredomo.....	*I25p
erarezari-keri.....	*I25n
erarezari-keru.....	*I25n
erarezariki.....	*I24b
erarezariseba.....	*I24g
erarezarishi.....	*I24b
erarezarishikaba.....	*I24e
erarezarishikadomo.....	*I24j
erarezarishi mo.....	*I24j
erarezarishi naraba.....	*I24g
erarezarishi naredomo.....	*I24j
erarezarishi ni yotte*.....	*I24e
erarezarishi to iedomo.....	*I24j
erarezaru.....	*I24a, c
erarezaru mo.....	*I24i
erarezu.....	*I24a, l
erarezu(m)ba.....	*I24f
erarezu ni.....	*I24l
erarezu shite.....	*I24l
erarezu to iedomo.....	*I24h
eraru.....	*I22b
eraru-bekarazareba.....	*I25d
eraru-bekarazaredomo.....	*I25f
eraru-bekarazariki.....	*I25c
eraru-bekarazarishi.....	*I25c
eraru-bekarazaru.....	*I25b
eraru-bekarazaru mo.....	*I25g
eraru-bekarazu.....	*I25a, b
eraru-bekarazu(m)ba.....	*I25e
eraru-bekarazu to iedomo.....	*I25f

* See also § 137g.

A JAPANESE GRAMMAR

	SECTION		SECTION
eraru-bekariki.....	*123c	esasanan.....	*126g
eraru-bekarishi.....	*123c	esaseneba.....	*128d
eraru-bekereba.....	123d	esasenedomo.....	*128h
eraru-bekeredomo.....	*123f	esasenu.....	*126f, 128a
eraru-beki.....	*123b	esasenuru.....	*126f
eraru-beku.....	*123a	esaseraruru.....	137g, 201
eraru-beku(m)ba.....	*123e	esaseshi.....	*126c
eraru-beku mo.....	*123g	esaseshikaba.....	*126i
eraru-beshi.....	*123b	esaseshikadomo.....	*126o
eraru-beshi to iedomo.....	*123f	esaseshi mo.....	*126o
eraru-maji.....	*125i	esaseshi naraba.....	*126k
eraru-majikariki.....	*125j	esaseshi to iedomo.....	*126o
eraru-majikarishi.....	*125j	esase-takariki.....	*127j
eraru-majikereba.....	*125k	esase-takarishi.....	*127j
eraru-majikeredomo.....	*125m	esase-takereba.....	*127k
eraru-majiki.....	*125i	esase-takeredomo.....	*127m
eraru-majiku.....	*125h	esase-taki.....	*127i
eraru-majiku(m)ba.....	*125l	esase-taku.....	*127h
erasureba.....	*122h	esase-taku(m)ba.....	*127l
eraruredomo.....	*122m	esasetaraba.....	*126k
eraruru.....	*122b	esasetareba.....	*126i
eraruru koto nakare.....	*124k	esasetaredomo.....	*126o
eraruru mo.....	*122n	esasetari.....	*126d
eraruru-na.....	*124k	esasetariki.....	*126e
eraruru nakare.....	*124k	esasetarishi.....	*126e
eraruru naraba.....	*122j	esasetari to iedomo.....	*126o
eraruru naran.....	*122g	esasetaru.....	*126d
eraru to iedomo.....	*122m	esase-tashi.....	*127i
ere.....	118c	esase-tashi to iedomo.....	*127m
eri.....	118c, 146c	esasete.....	*126q
eru.....	118c, 146c	esasete mo.....	*126n
esase.....	*126a	esaseyo.....	*126p
esaseba.....	*126j	esasezaran.....	*128c
esasebaya.....	*126l	esasezare.....	*128k
esasede.....	*128l	esasezareba.....	*128d
esaseji.....	*128c	esasezaredomo.....	*128h
esase-kereba.....	*127o	esasezari-kereba.....	*129o
esase-keredomo.....	*127p	esasezari-keredomo.....	*129p
esase-keri.....	*127n	esasezari-keri.....	*129n
esase-keru.....	*127n	esasezari-keru.....	*129n
esaseki.....	*126c	esasezariki.....	*128b
esasen.....	*126g	esasezariseba.....	*128g
esasenaba.....	*126j	esasezarishi.....	*128b

* See also § 137g

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INFLECTIONS

	SECTION		SECTION
esasezarishikaba.....	*128e	esasuru.....	*126b
esasezarishikadomo.....	*128j	esasuru koto nakare.....	*128k
esasezarishi mo.....	*128j	esasuru mo.....	*126n
esasezarishi naraba.....	*128g	esasuru-na.....	*128k
esasezarishi naredomo.....	*128j	esasuru-nakare.....	*128k
esasezarishi ni yotte.....	*128e	esasuru naraba.....	*126j
esasezarishi to iedomo.....	*128j	esasuru naran.....	*126g
esasezaru.....	*128a, c	esasu to iedomo.....	*126m
esasezaru mo.....	*128i	eshi.....	134c, 146d
esasezu.....	*128a, l	eshikaba.....	134i, 146j
esasezu(m)ba.....	*128f	eshikadomo.....	134o, 146p
esasezu ni.....	*128l	eshime.....	*126a
esasezu shite.....	*128l	eshimeba.....	*126j
esasezu to iedomo.....	*128h	eshimebaya.....	*126l
esasu.....	*126b	eshimede.....	*128l
esasu-bekarazareba.....	*129d	eshimeji.....	*128c
esasu-bekarazaredomo.....	*129f	eshime-kereba.....	*127o
esasu-bekarazariki.....	*129c	eshime-keredomo.....	*127p
esasu-bekarazarishi.....	*129c	eshime-keri.....	*127n
esasu-bekarazaru.....	*129b	eshime-keru.....	*127n
esasu-bekarazaru mo.....	*129g	eshimeki.....	*126c
esasu-bekarazu.....	*129a, b	eshimen.....	*126g
esasu-bekarazu(m)ba.....	*129e	eshimenaba.....	*126j
esasu-bekarazu to iedomo.....	*129f	eshimenan.....	*126g
esasu-bekariki.....	*127c	eshimenaba.....	*126j
esasu-bekarishi.....	*127c	eshimenedomo.....	*128h
esasu-bekereba.....	*127d	eshimenu.....	*126f, 128a
esasu-bekeredomo.....	*127f	eshimenuru.....	*126f
esasu-beki.....	*127b	eshimerare.....	*130a
esasu-beku.....	*127a	eshimerareba.....	*130j
esasu-beku(m)ba.....	*127e	eshimerarebaya.....	*130l
esasu-beku mo.....	*127g	eshimerarede.....	*132l
esasu-beshi.....	*127b	eshimerareji.....	*132c
esasu-beshi to iedomo.....	*127f	eshimerare-kereba.....	*131o
esasu-maji.....	*129i	eshimerare-keredomo.....	*131p
esasu-majikariki.....	*129j	eshimerare-keri.....	*131n
esasu-majikarishi.....	*129j	eshimerare-keru.....	*131n
esasu-majikereba.....	*129k	eshimerareki.....	*130c
esasu-majikeredomo.....	*129m	eshimeraren.....	*130g
esasu-majiki.....	*129i	eshimerarenaba.....	*130j
esasu-majiku.....	*129h	eshimerarenan.....	*130g
esasu-majiku(m)ba.....	*129l	eshimerareneba.....	*132d
esasuredomo.....	*126m	eshimerarenedomo.....	*132h

* See also § 137q.

A JAPANESE GRAMMAR

SECTION	SECTION
eshimerarenu *130f, 132a	eshimerarezarishi naredomo *132j
eshimerarenuru *130f	eshimerarezarishi ni yotte *132e
eshimerareshi *130c	eshimerarezarishi to iedomo *132j
eshimerareshikaba *130i	eshimerarezaru *132a, c
eshimerareshikadomo *130o	eshimerarezaru mo *132i
eshimerareshi mo *130o	eshimerarezu *132a, l
eshimerareshi naraba *130k	eshimerarezu(m)ba *132f
eshimerareshi to iedomo *130o	eshimerarezu ni *132l
eshimerare-takariki *131j	eshimerarezu shite *132l
eshimerare-takarishi *131j	eshimerarezu to iedomo *132h
eshimerare-takereba *131k	eshimeraru *130b
eshimerare-takeredomo *131m	eshimeraru-bekarazareba *133d
eshimerare-taki *131i	eshimeraru-bekarazaredomo *133f
eshimerare-taku *131h	eshimeraru-bekarazariki *133c
eshimerare-taku(m)ba *131l	eshimeraru-bekarazarishi *133c
eshimeraretaraba *130k	eshimeraru-bekarazaru *133b
eshimeraretareba *130i	eshimeraru-bekarazaru mo *133g
eshimeraretaredomo *130o	eshimeraru-bekarazu *133a, b
eshimeraretari *130d	eshimeraru-bekarazu(m)ba *133e
eshimeraretariki *130e	eshimeraru-bekarazu to iedomo *133f
eshimeraretarishi *130e	eshimeraru-bekariki *131c
eshimeraretari to iedomo *130o	eshimeraru-bekarishi *131c
eshimeraretaru *130d	eshimeraru-bekereba *131d
eshimerare-tashi *131i	eshimeraru-bekeredomo *131f
eshimerare-tashi to iedomo *131m	eshimeraru-beki *131b
eshimerarete *130q	eshimeraru-beku *131a
eshimerarete mo *130n	eshimeraru-beku(m)ba *131e
eshimerareyo *130p	eshimeraru-beku mo *131g
eshimerarezaran *132c	eshimeraru-beshi *131b
eshimerarezare *132k	eshimeraru-beshi to iedomo *131f
eshimerarezareba *132d	eshimeraru-maji *133i
eshimerarezaredomo *132h	eshimeraru-majikariki *133j
eshimerarezari-kereba *133o	eshimeraru-majikarishi *133j
eshimerarezari-keredomo *133p	eshimeraru-majikereba *133k
eshimerarezari-keri *133n	eshimeraru-majikeredomo *133m
eshimerarezari-keru *133n	eshimeraru-majiki *133i
eshimerarezariki *132b	eshimeraru-majiku *133h
eshimerarezariseba *132g	eshimeraru-majiku(m)ba *133l
eshimerarezarishi *132b	eshimerarureba *130h
eshimerarezarishikaba *132e	eshimeraruredomo *130m
eshimerarezarishikadomo *132j	eshimeraruru *130b, 149q
eshimerarezarishi mo *132j	eshimeraruru koto nakare *132k
eshimerarezarishi naraba *132g	eshimeraruru mo *130n

* See also § 137q.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INFLECTIONS

SECTION

eshimeraruru-na	*132k
eshimeraruru nakare	*132k
eshimeraruru naraba	*130j
eshimeraruru naran	*130g
eshimeraru to iedomo	*130m
eshimeshi	*126c
eshimeshikaba	*126i
eshimeshikadomo	*126o
eshimeshi mo	*126o
eshimeshi naraba	*126k
eshimeshi to iedomo	*126o
eshime-takariki	*127j
eshime-takarishi	*127j
eshime-takereba	*127k
eshime-takeredomo	*127m
eshime-taki	*127i
eshime-taku	*127h
eshime-taku(m)ba	*127l
eshimetaraba	*126k
eshimetareba	*126i
eshimetaredomo	*126o
eshimetari	*126d
eshimetariki	*126e
eshimetarishi	*126e
eshimetari to iedomo	*126o
eshimetaru	*126d
eshimetashi	*127i
eshimetashi to iedomo	*127m
eshimete	*126g
eshimete mo	*126n
eshimeyo	*126p
eshimezaran	*128c
eshimezare	*128k
eshimezareba	*128d
eshimezaredomo	*128h
eshimezari-kereba	*129o
eshimezari-keredomo	*129p
eshimezari-keri	*129n
eshimezari-keru	*129n
eshimezariki	*128b
eshimezarishi	*128b
eshimezarishikaba	*128e
eshimezarishikadomo	*128j

SECTION

eshimezarishi mo	*128j
eshimezarishi naraba	*128g
eshimezarishi naredomo	*128j
eshimezarishi ni yotte	*128e
eshimezarishi to iedomo	*128j
eshimezaru	*128a, c
eshimezaru mo	*128i
eshimezu	*128a, l, 204
eshimezu(m)ba	*128f
eshimezu ni	*128l
eshimezu shite	*128l
eshimezu to iedomo	*128k
eshi mo	134o, 146p
eshimu	*126b
eshimu-bekarazareba	*129d
eshimu-bekarazaredomo	*129f
eshimu-bekarazariki	*129c
eshimu-bekarazarishi	*129c
eshimu-bekarazaru	*129b
eshimu-bekarazaru mo	*129g
eshimu-bekarazu	*129a, b
eshimu-bekarazu(m)ba	*129e
eshimu-bekarazu to iedomo	*129f
eshimu-bekariki	*127c
eshimu-bekarishi	*127c
eshimu-bekereba	*127d
eshimu-bekeredomo	*127f
eshimu-beki	*127b
eshimu-beku	*127a
eshimu-beku(m)ba	*127e
eshimu-beku mo	*127g
eshimu-beshi	*127b
eshimu-beshi to iedomo	*127f
eshimu-maji	*129i
eshimu-majikariki	*129j
eshimu-majikarishi	*129j
eshimu-majikereba	*129k
eshimu-majikeredomo	*129m
eshimu-majiki	*129i
eshimu-majiku	*129h
eshimu-majiku(m)ba	*129l
eshimureba	*126h
eshimuredomo	*126m

* See also § 137g.

A JAPANESE GRAMMAR

	SECTION		SECTION
eshimuru.....	*126 <i>b</i> , 149 <i>g</i>	ezarishikaba.....	136 <i>e</i> , 148 <i>e</i>
eshimuru koto nakare.....	*128 <i>k</i>	ezarishikadomo.....	136 <i>j</i> , 148 <i>j</i>
eshimuru mo.....	*126 <i>n</i>	ezarishi mo.....	136 <i>j</i> , 148 <i>j</i>
eshimuru-na.....	*128 <i>k</i>	ezarishi naraba.....	136 <i>g</i> , 148 <i>g</i>
eshimuru nakare.....	*128 <i>k</i>	ezarishi naredomo.....	136 <i>j</i> , 148 <i>j</i>
eshimuru naraba.....	*126 <i>j</i>	ezarishi tame.....	148 <i>e</i>
eshimuru naran.....	*126 <i>g</i>	ezarishi to iedomo.....	136 <i>j</i> , 148 <i>j</i>
eshimu to iedomo.....	*126 <i>m</i>	ezarishi ni yotte.....	136 <i>e</i> , 148 <i>e</i>
eshi naraba.....	134 <i>k</i> , 146 <i>l</i>	ezaru.....	136 <i>a</i> , <i>c</i>
e-takariki.....	135 <i>j</i>	ezaru bekarazu.....	247
e-takarishi.....	135 <i>j</i>	ezaru mo.....	136 <i>i</i> , 148 <i>i</i>
e-takereba.....	135 <i>k</i>	ezu.....	136 <i>a</i> , <i>l</i> ; 148 <i>a</i> , <i>l</i>
e-takeredomo.....	135 <i>m</i>	ezu(m)ba.....	136 <i>f</i>
e-taki.....	135 <i>i</i>	ezu ni.....	136 <i>l</i> , 148 <i>l</i>
e-taku.....	135 <i>h</i>	ezu shite.....	136 <i>l</i> , 148 <i>l</i>
e-taku(m)ba.....	135 <i>l</i>	ezu to iedomo.....	136 <i>h</i> , 148 <i>h</i>
etaraba.....	134 <i>k</i>	hi.....	146 <i>a</i> , 230
etareba.....	134 <i>i</i>	hi-kereba.....	1470
etaredomo.....	1340	hi-keredomo.....	147 <i>p</i>
etari.....	134 <i>d</i>	hi-keri.....	147 <i>n</i>
etariki.....	134 <i>e</i>	hi-keru.....	147 <i>n</i>
etarishi.....	134 <i>e</i>	hiki.....	146 <i>d</i>
etari to iedomo.....	1340	hinan.....	146 <i>h</i>
etaru.....	134 <i>d</i>	hinu.....	146 <i>g</i>
e-tashi.....	135 <i>i</i>	hinuru.....	146 <i>g</i>
e-tashi to iedomo.....	135 <i>m</i>	hishi.....	146 <i>d</i>
ete.....	134 <i>g</i>	hi-sōraeba.....	230
ete mo.....	134 <i>n</i>	hi-sōraedomo.....	230
etsuru.....	158, 134 <i>f</i>	hi-sōrawaba.....	230
eyo.....	134 <i>p</i> , 146 <i>q</i>	hi-sōrō.....	230
ezaran.....	136 <i>c</i> , 148 <i>c</i>	hi-sōrōte mo.....	230
ezarashimeraruru.....	205	hi-takariki.....	147 <i>j</i>
ezarashimuru.....	136 <i>m</i> , 204	hi-takarishi.....	147 <i>j</i>
ezare.....	136 <i>k</i> , 148 <i>k</i>	hi-takereba.....	147 <i>k</i>
ezareba.....	136 <i>d</i> , 148 <i>d</i>	hi-takeredomo.....	147 <i>m</i>
ezaredomo.....	136 <i>h</i> , 148 <i>h</i>	hi-taki.....	147 <i>i</i>
ezari-kereba.....	1370, 1490	hi-taku.....	147 <i>h</i>
ezari-keredomo.....	137 <i>p</i> , 149 <i>p</i>	hi-taku(m)ba.....	147 <i>l</i>
ezari-keri.....	137 <i>n</i> , 149 <i>n</i>	hi-taku sōrō.....	230
ezari-keru.....	137 <i>n</i> , 149 <i>n</i>	hitaraba.....	146 <i>l</i>
ezariki.....	136 <i>b</i> , 148 <i>b</i>	hitareba.....	146 <i>j</i>
ezariseba.....	136 <i>g</i> , 148 <i>g</i>	hitaredomo.....	146 <i>p</i>
ezarishi.....	136 <i>b</i> , 148 <i>b</i>	hitari.....	146 <i>e</i>

* See also § 137*q*.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INFLECTIONS

	SECTION		SECTION
hitariki.....	I46f	irarenu.....	*I22f, I24a
hitarishi.....	I46f	irarenuru.....	*I22f
hitari to iedomo.....	I46p	irareshi.....	*I22c
hitaru.....	I46e, p	irareshihika.....	*I22i
hi-tashi.....	I47i	irareshihikadomo.....	*I22o
hi-tashi to iedomo.....	I47m	irareshi mo.....	*I2oo
hite.....	I46r, 23o	irareshi naraba.....	*I22k
hite mo.....	I46o	irareshi to iedomo.....	*I22o
hitsutsu see tsutsu.....	I7o	irare-takariki.....	*I23j
i.....	I18a; I38a; I78	irare-takarishi.....	*I23j
iba.....	I38j	irare-takereba.....	*I23k
ibaya.....	I38l	irare-takeredomo.....	*I23m
ide.....	I4ol	irare-taki.....	*I23i
iji.....	I4oc, I44c	irare-taku.....	*I23h
i-kanuru.....	I95d	irare-taku(m)ba.....	*I23l
i-kereba.....	I19o, I39o	iraretaraba.....	*I22k
i-keredomo.....	I19p, I39p	iraretareba.....	*I22i
i-keri.....	I19n, I39n	iraretaredomo.....	*I22o
i-keru.....	I19n, I39n	iraretari.....	*I22d
iki.....	I18d, I38c	iraretariki.....	*I22e
in.....	I38g	iraretarishi.....	*I22e
inaba.....	I18k, I38j	iraretari to iedomo.....	*I22o
inan.....	I18h, I38g	iraretaru.....	*I22d
ineba.....	I4od	irare-tashi.....	*I23i
inedomo.....	I4oh	irare-tashi to iedomo.....	*I23m
inu.....	I18g, I38f, I4oa	irarete.....	*I22q
inu beshi.....	I19b	irarete mo.....	*I22n
inuru.....	I18g, I38f	irareyo.....	*I22p
irare.....	I41g, I22a	irarezaran.....	*I24c
irareba.....	*I22j	irarezare.....	*I24k
irarebaya.....	*I22l	irarezareba.....	*I24d
irarede.....	*I24l	irarezaredomo.....	*I24h
irareji.....	*I24c	irarezari-kereba.....	*I25o
irare-kereba.....	*I24o	irarezari-keredomo.....	*I25p
irare-keredomo.....	*I23p	irarezari-keri.....	*I25n
irare-keri.....	*I23n	irarezari-keru.....	*I25n
irare-keru.....	*I23n	irarezariki.....	*I24b
irareki.....	*I22c	irarezariseba.....	*I24g
iraren.....	*I22g	irarezarishi.....	*I24b
irarenaba.....	*I22j	irarezarishikaba.....	*I24e
irarenan.....	*I22g	irarezarishikadomo.....	*I24j
irareneba.....	*I24d	irarezarishi mo.....	*I24j
irarenedomo.....	*I24h	irarezarishi naraba.....	*I24g

* See also § I41g.

A JAPANESE GRAMMAR

	SECTION		SECTION
irarezarishi naredomo	*124j	iraruru-na	*124k
irarezarishi ni yotte	*124e	iraruru nakare	*124k
irarezarishi to iedomo	*124j	iraruru naraba	*122j
irarezaru	*124a, c	iraruru naran	*122g
irarezaru mo	*124i	iraru to iedomo	*126m
irarezu	*124a, l	isase	*126a
irarezu(m)ba	*124f	isaseba	*126j
irarezu ni	*124l	isasebaya	*126l
irarezu shite	*124l	isasede	*128l
irarezu to iedomo	*124h	isaseji	*128c
iraru	*122b	isase-kereba	*127o
iraru-bekarazareba	*125d	isase-keredomo	*127p
iraru-bekarazaredomo	*125f	isase-keri	*127n
iraru-bekarazariki	*125c	isase-keru	*127n
iraru-bekarazarishi	*125c	isaseki	*126c
iraru-bekarazaru	*125b	isasen	*126g
iraru-bekarazaru mo	*125g	isasenaba	*126j
iraru-bekarazu	*125a, b	isasenana	*126g
iraru-bekarazu(m)ba	*125e	isaseneba	*128d
iraru-bekarazu to iedomo	*125f	isasenedomo	*128h
iraru-bekariki	*123c	isasenu	*126f, 128a
iraru-bekarishi	*123c	isasenuru	*126f
iraru-bekereba	*123d	isaseraruru	141g, 201
iraru-bekeredomo	*123f	isaseshi	*126c
iraru-beki	*123b	isaseshikaba	*126i
iraru-beku	*123a	isaseshikadomo	*126o
iraru-beku(m)ba	*123e	isaseshi mo	*126o
iraru-beku mo	*123g	isaseshi naraba	*126k
iraru-beshi	*123b	isaseshi to iedomo	*126o
iraru-beshi to iedomo	*123f	isase-takariki	*127j
iraru-maji	*125i	isase-takarishi	*127j
iraru-majikariki	*125j	isase-takereba	*127k
iraru-majikarishi	*125j	isase-takeredomo	*127m
irare-majikereba	*125k	isase-taki	*127i
iraru-majikeredomo	*125m	isase-taku	*127h
iraru-majiki	*125i	isase-taku(m)ba	*127l
iraru-majiku	*125h	isasetaraba	*126k
iraru-majiku(m)ba	*125l	isasetareba	*126i
irarureba	*122h	isasetaredomo	*126o
iraruredomo	*122m	isasetari	*126d
iraruru	*123b, 189	isasetariki	*126e
iraruru koto nakare	*124k	isasetarishi	*126e
iraruru mo	*122n	isasetari to iedomo	*126o

* See also § 141g.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INFLECTIONS

	SECTION		SECTION
isasetaru	*126 <i>d</i>	isasu-bekereba	*127 <i>d</i>
isase-tashi	*127 <i>i</i>	isasu-bekeredomo	*127 <i>f</i>
isase-tashi to iedomo	*127 <i>m</i>	isasu-beki	*127 <i>b</i>
isasete	*126 <i>g</i>	isasu-beku	*127 <i>a</i>
isasete mo	*126 <i>n</i>	isasu-beku(m)ba	*127 <i>e</i>
isaseyo	*126 <i>p</i>	isasu-beku mo	*127 <i>g</i>
isasezaran	*128 <i>c</i>	isasu-beshi	*127 <i>b</i>
isasezare	*128 <i>k</i>	isasu-beshi to iedomo	*127 <i>f</i>
isasezareba	*128 <i>d</i>	isasu-maji	*129 <i>i</i>
isasezaredomo	*128 <i>h</i>	isasu-majikariki	*129 <i>j</i>
isasezari-kereba	*129 <i>o</i>	isasu-majikarishi	*129 <i>j</i>
isasezari-keredomo	*129 <i>p</i>	isasu-majikereba	*129 <i>k</i>
isasezari-keri	*129 <i>n</i>	isasu-majikeredomo	*129 <i>m</i>
isasezari-keru	*129 <i>n</i>	isasu-majiki	*129 <i>i</i>
isasezariki	*128 <i>b</i>	isasu-majiku	*129 <i>h</i>
isasezariseba	*128 <i>g</i>	isasu-majiku(m)ba	*129 <i>l</i>
isasezarishi	*128 <i>b</i>	isasureba	*126 <i>h</i>
isasezarishikaba	*128 <i>e</i>	isasuredomo	*126 <i>m</i>
isasezarishikadomo	*128 <i>j</i>	isasuru	*126 <i>b</i>
isasezarishi mo	*128 <i>j</i>	isasuru koto nakare	*128 <i>k</i>
isasezarishi naraba	*128 <i>g</i>	isasuru mo	*126 <i>n</i>
isasezarishi naredomo	*128 <i>j</i>	isasuru-na	*128 <i>k</i>
isasezarishi ni yotte	*128 <i>e</i>	isasuru nakare	*128 <i>k</i>
isasezarishi to iedomo	*128 <i>j</i>	isasuru naraba	*126 <i>j</i>
isasezaru	*128 <i>a, c</i>	isasuru naran	*126 <i>g</i>
isasezaru mo	*128 <i>i</i>	isasu to iedomo	*126 <i>m</i>
isasezu	*128 <i>a, l</i>	ishi	118 <i>d, 138c</i>
isasezu(m)ba	*128 <i>f</i>	ishikaba	118 <i>j, 138i</i>
isasezu ni	*128 <i>l</i>	ishikado	118 <i>p</i>
isasezu shite	*128 <i>l</i>	ishikadomo	118 <i>p, 138o</i>
isasezu to iedomo	*128 <i>h</i>	ishime	*126 <i>a</i>
isasu	*126 <i>b</i>	ishimeba	*126 <i>j</i>
isasu-bekarazareba	*129 <i>d</i>	ishimebaya	*126 <i>l</i>
isasu-bekarazaredomo	*129 <i>f</i>	ishimeji	*128 <i>c</i>
isasu-bekarazariki	*129 <i>c</i>	ishimeki	*128 <i>k</i>
isasu-bekarazarishi	*129 <i>c</i>	ishime-kereba	*127 <i>o</i>
isasu-bekarazaru	*129 <i>b</i>	ishime-keredomo	*127 <i>p</i>
isasu-bekarazaru mo	*129 <i>g</i>	ishime-keri	*127 <i>n</i>
isasu-bekarazu	*129 <i>a, b</i>	ishime-keru	*127 <i>n</i>
isasu-bekarazu(m)ba	*129 <i>e</i>	ishimeki	*126 <i>c</i>
isasu-bekarazu to iedomo	*129 <i>f</i>	ishimen	*126 <i>g</i>
isasu-bekariki	*127 <i>c</i>	ishimenaba	*126 <i>j</i>
isasu-bekarishi	*127 <i>c</i>	ishimenan	*126 <i>g</i>

* See also § 141*q*.

A JAPANESE GRAMMAR

	SECTION		SECTION
ishimenedomo	*128h	ishimerarete	*130q
ishimenu	*126f, 128a	ishimerarete mo	*130n
ishimenuru	*126f	ishimerareyo	*130p
ishimerare	*130a	ishimerarezaran	*132c
ishimerareba	*130j	ishimerarezare	*132k
ishimerarebaya	*130l	ishimerarezareba	*132d
ishimeraredo	*132l	ishimerarezaredomo	*132h
ishimerareji	*132c	ishimerarezari-kereba	*133o
ishimerare-kereba	*131o	ishimerarezari-keredomo	*133p
ishimerare-keredomo	*131p	ishimerarezari-keri	*133n
ishimerare-keri	*131n	ishimerarezari-keru	*133n
ishimerare-keru	*131n	ishimerarezariki	*132b
ishimerareki	*130c	ishimerarezariseba	*132g
ishimeraren	*130g	ishimerarezarishi	*132b
ishimerarenaba	*130j	ishimerarezarishikaba	*132e
ishimerarenan	*130g	ishimerarezarishikadomo	*132j
ishimerareneba	*132d	ishimerarezarishi mo	*132j
ishimeraredomo	*132h	ishimerarezarishi naraba	*132g
ishimerarenu	*132a	ishimerarezarishi naredomo	*132j
ishimerarenuru	*130f	ishimerarezarishi ni yotte	*132e
ishimeraeshi	*130c	ishimerarezarishi to iedomo	*132j
ishimeraeshikaba	*130i	ishimerarezaru	*132a, c
ishimeraeshikadomo	*130o	ishimerarezaru mo	*132i
ishimeraeshi mo	*130o	ishimerarezu	*132a, i
ishimeraeshi naraba	*130k	ishimerarezu(m)ba	*132f
ishimeraeshi to iedomo	*130o	ishimerarezu ni	*132l
ishimerare-takariki	*131j	ishimerarezu shite	*132l
ishimerare-takarishi	*131j	ishimerarezu to iedomo	*132h
ishimerare-takereba	*131k	ishimeraru	*130b
ishimerare-takeredomo	*131m	ishimeraru-bekarazareba	*133d
ishimerare-taki	*131i	ishimeraru-bekarazaredomo	*133f
ishimerare-taku	*131h	ishimeraru-bekarazariki	*133c
ishimerare-taku(m)ba	*131l	ishimeraru-bekarazarishi	*133c
ishimeraretaraba	*130k	ishimeraru-bekarazaru	*133b
ishimeraretareba	*130i	ishimeraru-bekarazaru mo	*133g
ishimeraretaredomo	*130o	ishimeraru-bekarazu	*133a, b
ishimeraretari	*130d	ishimeraru-bekarazu(m)ba	*133e
ishimeraretariki	*130e	ishimeraru-bekarazu to iedomo	*133f
ishimeraretarishi	*130e	ishimeraru-bekariki	*131c
ishimeraretari to iedomo	*130o	ishimeraru-bekarishi	*131c
ishimeraretaru	*130d	ishimeraru-bekereba	*131d
ishimerare-tashi	*131i	ishimeraru-bekeredomo	*131f
ishimerare-tashi to iedomo	*131m	ishimeraru-beki	*131b

* See also § 141g.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INFLECTIONS

SECTION

ishimeraru-beku.....	*131a
ishimeraru-beku(m)ba.....	*131e
ishimeraru-beku mo.....	*131g
ishimeraru-beshi.....	*131b
ishimeraru-beshi to iedomo.....	*131f
ishimeraru-maji.....	*133i
ishimeraru-majikariki.....	*133j
ishimeraru-majikarishi.....	*133j
ishimeraru-majikereba.....	*133k
ishimeraru-majikeredomo.....	*133m
ishimeraru-majiki.....	*133i
ishimeraru-majiku.....	*133h
ishimeraru-majiku(m)ba.....	*133l
ishimerarureba.....	*130h
ishimeraruredomo.....	*130m
ishimeraruru.....	*130b, 201
ishimeraruru koto nakare.....	*132k
ishimeraruru mo.....	*130n
ishimeraruru-na.....	*132k
ishimeraruru nakare.....	*132k
ishimeraruru naraba.....	*130j
ishimeraruru naran.....	*130g
ishimeraru to iedomo.....	*130m
ishimeshi.....	*126c
ishimeshikaba.....	*126i
ishimeshikadomo.....	*126o
ishimeshi mo.....	*126o
ishimeshi naraba.....	*126k
ishimeshi to iedomo.....	*126o
ishime-takariki.....	*127j
ishime-takarishi.....	*127j
ishime-takereba.....	*127k
ishime-takeredomo.....	*127m
ishime-taki.....	*127i
ishime-taku.....	*127h
ishime-taku(m)ba.....	*127l
ishimetaraba.....	*126k
ishimetareba.....	*126i
ishimetaredomo.....	*126o
ishimetari.....	*126d
ishimetariki.....	*126e
ishimetarishi.....	*126e
ishimetari to iedomo.....	*126o

SECTION

ishimetaru.....	*126d
ishime-tashi.....	*127i
ishime-tashi to iedomo.....	*127m
ishimete.....	*126q
ishimete mo.....	*126n
ishimeyo.....	*126p
ishimezaran.....	*128c
ishimezare.....	*128k
ishimezareba.....	*128d
ishimezaredomo.....	*128h
ishimezari-kereba.....	*129o
ishimezari-keredomo.....	*129p
ishimezari-keri.....	*129n
ishimezari-keru.....	*129n
ishimezariki.....	*128b
ishimezariseba.....	*128g
ishimezarishi.....	*128b
ishimezarishikaba.....	*128c
ishimezarishikadomo.....	*128j
ishimezarishi mo.....	*128j
ishimezarishi naraba.....	*128g
ishimezarishi naredomo.....	*128j
ishimezarishi ni yotte.....	*128e
ishimezarishi to iedomo.....	*128j
ishimezaru.....	*128a, c
ishimezaru mo.....	*128i
ishimezu.....	*128a, l
ishimezu(m)ba.....	*128f
ishimezu ni.....	*128l
ishimezu shite.....	*128l
ishimezu to iedomo.....	*128h
ishi mo.....	118p, 138o
ishimu.....	*126b
ishimu-bekarazareba.....	*129d
ishimu-bekarazaredomo.....	*129f
ishimu-bekarazariki.....	*129c
ishimu-bekarazarishi.....	*129c
ishimu-bekarazaru.....	*129b
ishimu-bekarazaru mo.....	*129g
ishimu-bekarazu.....	*129b
ishimu-bekarazu(m)ba.....	*129e
ishimu-bekarazu to iedomo.....	*129f
ishimu-bekariki.....	*127c

* See also § 141g

A JAPANESE GRAMMAR

	SECTION		SECTION
ishimu-bekarishi.....	*127c	itariki.....	118f, 138e
ishimu-bekereba.....	*127d	itarishi.....	118f, 138e
ishimu-bekeredomo.....	*127f	itari to iedo.....	118p
ishimu-beki.....	*127b	itari to iedomo.....	118p, 138o
ishimu-beku.....	*127a	itaru.....	118e, 138d
ishimu-beku(m)ba.....	*127e	i-tashi.....	119i, 139i
ishimu-beku mo.....	*127g	i-tashi to iedomo.....	119m, 139m
ishimu-beshi.....	*127b	ite.....	118r, 138g
ishimu-beshi to iedomo.....	*127f	ite mo.....	118o, 138n
ishimu-maji.....	*129i	itsutsu.....	170
ishimu-majikariki.....	*129j	iyo.....	138p
ishimu-majikarishi.....	*129j	izaran.....	140c
ishimu-majikereba.....	*129k	izarashimuru.....	140m, 204
ishimu-majikeredomo.....	*129m	izare.....	140k
ishimu-majiki.....	*129i	izareba.....	140d
ishimu-majiku.....	*129h	izaredomo.....	140h
ishimu-majiku(m)ba.....	*129l	izari-kereba.....	1410
ishimureba.....	*126h	izari-keredomo.....	141p
ishimuredomo.....	*126m	izari-keri.....	141n
ishimuru.....	*126b	izari-keru.....	141n
ishimuru koto nakare.....	*128k	izariki.....	140h
ishimuru mo.....	*126n	izariseba.....	140g
ishimuru-na.....	*128k	izarishi.....	140b
ishimuru nakare.....	*128k	izarishikaba.....	140r
ishimuru naraba.....	*126j	izarishikadomo.....	140j
ishimuru naran.....	*126g	izarishi mo.....	140j
ishimu to iedomo.....	*126m	izarishi naraba.....	140g
ishi naraba.....	118l, 138k	izarishi naredomo.....	140j
ishi to iedo.....	*118p	izarishi ni yotte.....	140e
ishi to iedomo.....	118p, 138o	izarishi to iedomo.....	140j
i-takariki.....	119j, 139j	izaru.....	140a
i-takarishi.....	119j, 139j	izaru mo.....	140i
i-takereba.....	119k, 139k	izu.....	140a, 1
i-takeredomo.....	119m, 139m	izu(m)ba.....	140f
i-taki.....	119i, 139i	izu ni.....	140l
i-taku.....	119h, 139h	izu shite.....	140l
i-taku(m)ba.....	119l, 139l	izu to iedomo.....	140h
itaraba.....	118l, 138k	ji.....	186
itaran.....	171	karan.....	106d
itareba.....	118j, 138i	karashimuru.....	106s, 203
itaredo.....	138o	karazaran.....	107d
itaredomo.....	118p, 138o	karazarashimuru.....	107o, 204
itari.....	118e, 138d	karazareba.....	107e

* See also § 141g.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INFLECTIONS

SECTION

karazaredomo.....	107g
karazariki.....	107c
karazarishi.....	107c
karazaru.....	107b
karazaru mo.....	107h
karazu.....	107a, b
karazu(m)ba.....	107f
kare.....	106i, r
kariki.....	106c
karishi.....	106c
karu-bekarazareba.....	107l
karu-bekarazaredo mo.....	107n
karu-bekazariki.....	107k
karu-bekarazarishi.....	107k
karu-bekarazaru.....	107j
karu-bekarazu.....	107i, j
karu-bekarazu(m)ba.....	107m
karu-bekariki.....	106m
karu-bekarishi.....	106m
karu-bekereba.....	106n
karu-bekeredomo.....	106p
karu-beki.....	106l
karu-beku.....	106k
karu-beku(m)ba.....	106o
karu-beku mo.....	106q
karu-beshi.....	106l
kere.....	118c
kereba.....	106e, 143o
keredomo.....	106g, 143p
keri.....	143n
keru.....	143n
ki.....	106b, 142c
ku.....	106a, k, 97
ku(m)ba.....	106f
ku mo.....	106h
kute.....	106j
n.....	142g
naba.....	142j
neba.....	144d
nedomo.....	144h
ō.....	175, 228
obaya.....	18o
oji.....	18o, 14oc

SECTION

o-kereba.....	18o, 139o
o-keredomo.....	18o, 139p
o-keri.....	18o, 139n
o-keru.....	18o, 139n
on.....	18o, 138g
oneba.....	18o, 14od
onedomo.....	18o, 14oh
onu.....	18o, 14oa
oraruru.....	19o
oru.....	175
osashimuru.....	202
osasuru.....	202
ōte.....	228
ōte mo.....	228
ozaran.....	18o, 14oc
ozareba.....	18o, 14od
ozaredomo.....	18o, 14oh
ozariki.....	18o, 14ob
ozariseba.....	18o, 14og
ozarishi.....	18o, 14ob
ozarishikaba.....	18o, 14oe
ozarishikadomo.....	18o, 14oj
ozarishi mo.....	18o, 14oj
ozarishi naraba.....	18o, 14og
ozarishi naredomo.....	18o, 14oj
ozarishi ni yotte.....	18o, 14oe
ozarishi to iedomo.....	18o, 14oj
ozaru.....	18o, 14oa
ozaru mo.....	18o, 14oi
ozu.....	18o, 14oa
ozu(m)ba.....	18o, 14of
ozu to iedomo.....	18o, 14oh
rare.....	*122a
rareba.....	*122j
rarebaya.....	*122l
rarede.....	*124l
rareji.....	*124c
rare-kereba.....	*123o
rare-keredomo.....	*123p
rare-keri.....	*123n
rare-keru.....	*123n
rareki.....	*122c
raren.....	*122g

* See also § 145g.

A JAPANESE GRAMMAR

	SECTION		SECTION
rarenaba	*122j	rarezarishikaba	*124e
rarenan	*122g	rarezarishikadomo	*124j
rareneba	*124d	rarezarishi mo	*124j
rarededomo	*124h	rarezarishi naraba	*124g
rarenu	*122f, 124a	rarezarishi naredomo	*124j
rarenuru	*122f	rarezarishi ni yotte	*124e
rareshi	*122c	rarezarishi to iedomo	*124j
rareshikaba	*122i	rarezaru	*124a, c
rareshikadomo	*122o	rarezaru mo	*124i
rareshi mo	*122o	rarezu	*124a, e
rareshi naraba	*122k	rarezu(m)ba	*124j
rareshi to iedomo	*122o	rarezu ni	*124l
rare-takariki	*123j	rarezu shite	*124l
rare-takarishi	*123j	rarezu to iedomo	*124h
rare-takereba	*123k	raru	*122b
rare-takeredomo	*123m	raru-bekarazareba	*125d
rare-taki	*123i	raru-bekarazaredomo	*125f
rare-taku	*123h	raru-bekarazariki	*125c
rare-taku(m)ba	*123l	raru-bekarazarishi	*125c
raretaraba	*122h	raru-bekarazaru	*125b
raretareba	*122i	raru-bekarazaru mo	*125g
raretaredomo	*122o	raru-bekarazu	*125a, b
raretari	*122d	raru-bekarazu(m)ba	*125e
raretariki	*122e	raru-bekarazu to iedomo	*125f
raretarishi	*122e	raru-bekariki	*123c
raretari to iedomo	*122o	raru-bekarishi	*123c
raretaru	*122d	raru-bekereba	*123d
rare-tashi	*123i	raru-bekeredomo	*123f
rare-tashi to iedomo	*123m	raru-beki	*123b
rarete	*122q	raru-beku	*123a
rarete mo	*122n	raru-beku(m)ba	*123e
rareyo	*122p	raru-beku mo	*123g
rarezaran	*124c	raru-beshi	*123b
rarezare	*124k	raru-beshi to iedomo	*123b
rarezareba	*124d	raru-maji	*125i
rarezaredomo	*124h*	raru-majikariki	*125j
rarezari-kereba	*125o	raru-majikarishi	*125j
rarezari-keredomo	*125p	raru-majikereba	*125k
rarezari-keri	*125n	raru-majikeredomo	*125m
rarezari-keru	*125n	raru-majiki	*125i
rarezariki	*124b	raru-majiku	*125h
rarezariseba	*124g	raru-majiku(m)ba	*125l
rarezarishi	*124b	rarureba	*122h

* See also § 145g.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INFLECTIONS

	SECTION
raruredomo.....	*122m
raruru.....	*122b, 180
raruru koto nakare.....	*124k
raruru mo.....	*122n
raruru-na.....	*124k
raruru nakare.....	*124k
raru naraba.....	*122j
raruru naran.....	*122g
raru to iedomo.....	*122m
rashiki.....	Page 3
reba.....	142h
ru.....	142b
ru-bekarazareba.....	145d
ru-bekarazaredomo.....	145i
ru-bekarazariki.....	145c
ru-bekarazarishi.....	145c
ru-bekarazaru.....	145b
ru-bekarazaru mo.....	145g
ru-bekarazu.....	145a, b
ru-bekarazu(m)ba.....	145e
ru-bekarazu to iedomo.....	145f
ru-bekariki.....	143c
ru-bekarishi.....	143c
ru-bekereba.....	143d
ru-bekeredomo.....	143f
ru-beki.....	143b
ru-beku.....	143a
ru-beku(m)ba.....	143e
ru-beku mo.....	143g
ru-beshi.....	143b
ru-beshi to iedomo.....	143f
ru-koto nakare.....	144k
ru-maji.....	145i
ru-majikariki.....	145j
ru-majikarishi.....	145j
ru-majikereba.....	145k
ru-majikeredomo.....	145m
ru-majiki.....	145i
ru-majiku.....	145h
ru-majiku(m)ba.....	145l
ru mo.....	142m
ru-na.....	144k
ru nakare.....	144k

	SECTION
ru naraba.....	142j
sase.....	*126a
saseba.....	*126j
sasebaya.....	*126l
sasede.....	*128l
saseji.....	*128c
sase-kereba.....	*127o
sase-keredomo.....	*127p
sase-keri.....	*127n
sase-keru.....	*127n
saseki.....	*126c
sasen.....	*126g
sasenaba.....	*126j
sasenana.....	*126g
saseneba.....	*128d
sasenedomo.....	*128h
sasenu.....	*126f, 128a
sasenuru.....	*126f
saseshi.....	*126c
saseshikaba.....	*126i
saseshikadomo.....	*126o
saseshi mo.....	*126o
saseshi naraba.....	*126k
saseshi to iedomo.....	*126o
sase-takariki.....	*127j
sase-takarishi.....	*127j
sase-takereba.....	*127k
sase-takeredomo.....	*127m
sase-taki.....	*127i
sase-taku.....	*127h
sase-taku(m)ba.....	*127l
sasetaraba.....	*126k
sasetareba.....	*126i
sasetaredomo.....	*126o
sasetari.....	*126d
sasetariki.....	*126e
sasetarishi.....	*126e
sasetari to iedomo.....	*126o
sasetaru.....	*126d
sase-tashi.....	*127i
sase-tashi to iedomo.....	*127m
sasete.....	*126q
sasete mo.....	*126n

* See also § 145g.

A JAPANESE GRAMMAR

	SECTION		SECTION
saseyo	*126 <i>p</i>	sasu-beshi	*127 <i>b</i>
sasezaran	*128 <i>c</i>	sasu-beshi to iedomo	*127 <i>f</i>
sasezare	*128 <i>k</i>	sasu-maji	*129 <i>i</i>
sasezareba	*128 <i>d</i>	sasu-majikariki	*129 <i>j</i>
sasezaredomo	*128 <i>h</i>	sasu-majikarishi	*129 <i>j</i>
sasezari-kereba	*129 <i>o</i>	sasu-majikereba	*129 <i>k</i>
sasezari-keredomo	*129 <i>p</i>	sasu-majikeredomo	*129 <i>m</i>
sasezari-keri	*129 <i>n</i>	sasu-majiki	*129 <i>i</i>
sasezari-keru	*129 <i>n</i>	sasu-majiku	*129 <i>h</i>
sasezariki	*128 <i>b</i>	sasu-majiku(m)ba	*129 <i>l</i>
sasezariseba	*128 <i>g</i>	sasureba	*126 <i>h</i>
sasezarishi	*128 <i>b</i>	sasuredomo	*126 <i>m</i>
sasezarishikaba	*128 <i>e</i>	sasuru	*126 <i>b</i>
sasezarishikadomo	*128 <i>j</i>	sasuru koto nakare	*128 <i>k</i>
sasezarishi mo	*128 <i>j</i>	sasuru mo	*126 <i>n</i>
sasezarishi naraba	*128 <i>g</i>	sasuru-na	*128 <i>k</i>
sasezarishi naredomo	*128 <i>j</i>	sasuru nakare	*128 <i>k</i>
sasezarishi ni yotte	*128 <i>e</i>	sasuru naraba	*126 <i>j</i>
sasezarishi to iedomo	*128 <i>j</i>	sasuru naran	*126 <i>g</i>
sasezaru	*128 <i>a, c</i>	sasu to iedomo	*126 <i>m</i>
sasezaru mo	*128 <i>i</i>	seshime	*126 <i>a</i>
sasezu	*128 <i>a, l</i>	seshimeba	*126 <i>j</i>
sasezu(m)ba	*128 <i>f</i>	seshimebaya	*126 <i>l</i>
sasezu ni	*128 <i>l</i>	seshimede	*128 <i>l</i>
sasezu shite	*128 <i>l</i>	seshime-kereba	*127 <i>o</i>
sasezu to iedomo	*128 <i>h</i>	seshime-keredomo	*127 <i>p</i>
sasu	*126 <i>b</i>	seshime-keri	*127 <i>n</i>
sasu-bekarazaredomo	*129 <i>f</i>	seshime-keru	*127 <i>n</i>
sasu-bekarazariki	*129 <i>c</i>	seshimeki	*126 <i>c</i>
sasu-bekarazarishi	*129 <i>c</i>	seshimen	*126 <i>g</i>
sasu-bekarazaru	*129 <i>b</i>	seshimenaba	*126 <i>j</i>
sasu-bekarazaru mo	*129 <i>g</i>	seshimenan	*126 <i>g</i>
sasu-bekarazu	*129 <i>b</i>	seshimeneba	*128 <i>d</i>
sasu-bekarazu(m)ba	*129 <i>e</i>	seshimenedomo	*128 <i>h</i>
sasu-bekarazu to iedomo	*129 <i>f</i>	seshimenu	*126 <i>f, 128a</i>
sasu-bekariki	*127 <i>c</i>	seshimenuru	*126 <i>f</i>
sasu-bekarishi	*127 <i>c</i>	seshimerare	*130 <i>a</i>
sasu-bekereba	*127 <i>d</i>	seshimerareba	*130 <i>j</i>
sasu-bekeredomo	*127 <i>f</i>	seshimerarebaya	*130 <i>l</i>
sasu-beki	*127 <i>b</i>	seshimerarede	*132 <i>l</i>
sasu-beku	*127 <i>a</i>	seshimerare-kereba	*131 <i>o</i>
sasu-beku(m)ba	*127 <i>e</i>	seshimerare-keredomo	*131 <i>p</i>
sasu-beku mo	*127 <i>g</i>	seshimerare-keri	*131 <i>n</i>

* See also § 145*g*.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INFLECTIONS

	SECTION		SECTION
seshimerare-keru.....	*131n	seshimerarezariki.....	*132b
seshimerareki.....	*130c	seshimerarezariseba.....	*132g
seshimeraren.....	*130g	seshimerarezarishi.....	*132b
seshimerarenaba.....	*130j	seshimerarezarishikaba.....	*132e
seshimerarenan.....	*130g	seshimerarezarishikadomo.....	*132j
seshimerareneba.....	*132d	seshimerarezarishi mo.....	*132j
seshimerarenedomo.....	*132h	seshimerarezarishi naraba.....	*132g
seshimerarenu.....	*132a	seshimerarezarishi naredomo.....	*132j
seshimerarenuru.....	*130f	seshimerarezarishi ni yotte.....	*132e
seshimerareshi.....	*130c	seshimerarezarishi to iedomo.....	*132j
seshimerareshikaba.....	*130i	seshimerarezaru.....	*132a, c
seshimerareshikadomo.....	*130o	seshimerarezaru mo.....	*132i
seshimerareshi mo.....	*130o	seshimerarezu.....	*132a, l
seshimerareshi naraba.....	*130k	seshimerarezu(m)ba.....	*132f
seshimerareshi to iedomo.....	*130o	seshimerarezu ni.....	*132l
seshimerare-takariki.....	*131j	seshimerarezu shite.....	*132l
seshimerare-takarishi.....	*131j	seshimerarezu to iedomo.....	*132h
seshimerare-takereba.....	*131k	seshimeraru.....	*130b
seshimerare-takeredomo.....	*131m	seshimeraru-bekarazareba.....	*133d
seshimerare-taki.....	*131i	seshimeraru-bekarazaredomo.....	*133f
seshimerare-taku.....	*131h	seshimeraru-bekarazariki.....	*133c
seshimerare-taku(m)ba.....	*131l	seshimeraru-bekarazarishi.....	*133c
seshimeraretaraba.....	*130k	seshimeraru-bekarazaru.....	*133b
seshimeraretareba.....	*130i	seshimeraru-bekarazaru mo.....	*133g
seshimeraretaredomo.....	*130o	seshimeraru-bekarazu.....	*133a, b
seshimeraretari.....	*130d	seshimeraru-bekarazu(m)ba.....	*133e
seshimeraretariki.....	*130e	seshimeraru-bekarazu to iedomo.....	*133f
seshimeraretarishi.....	*130e	seshimeraru-bekariki.....	*131c
seshimeraretari to iedomo.....	*130o	seshimeraru-bekarishi.....	*131c
seshimeraretaru.....	*130d	seshimeraru-bekereba.....	*131d
seshimerare-tashi.....	*131i	seshimeraru-bekeredomo.....	*131f
seshimerare-tashi to iedomo.....	*131m	seshimeraru-beki.....	*131b
seshimerarete.....	*130q	seshimeraru-beku.....	*131a
seshimerarete mo.....	*130n	seshimeraru-beku(m)ba.....	*131e
seshimerareyo.....	*130p	seshimeraru-beku mo.....	*131g
seshimerarezaran.....	*132c	seshimeraru-beshi.....	*131b
seshimerarezare.....	*132k	seshimeraru-beshi to iedomo.....	*131f
seshimerarezareba.....	*132d	seshimeraru-maji.....	*131i
seshimerarezaredomo.....	*132h	seshimeraru-majikariki.....	*133j
seshimerarezari-kereba.....	*133o	seshimeraru-majikarishi.....	*133j
seshimerarezari-keredomo.....	*133p	seshimeraru-majikereba.....	*133k
seshimerarezari-keri.....	*133n	seshimeraru-majikeredomo.....	*133m
seshimerarezari-keru.....	*133n	seshimeraru-majiki.....	*133i

* See also § 145q.

A JAPANESE GRAMMAR

	SECTION		SECTION
seshimeraru-majiku.....	*133 <i>h</i>	seshimezari-keredomo.....	*129 <i>p</i>
seshimeraru-majiku(m)ba.....	*133 <i>l</i>	seshimezari-keri.....	*129 <i>n</i>
seshimerarureba.....	*130 <i>h</i>	seshimezari-keru.....	*129 <i>n</i>
seshimeraruredomo.....	*130 <i>m</i>	seshimezariki.....	*128 <i>b</i>
seshimeraruru.....	*130 <i>b</i> , 201	seshimezariseba.....	*128 <i>g</i>
seshimeraruru koto nakare.....	*132 <i>k</i>	seshimezarishi.....	*128 <i>b</i>
seshimeraruru-mo.....	*130 <i>n</i>	seshimezarishikaba.....	*128 <i>e</i>
seshimeraruru-na.....	*132 <i>k</i>	seshimezarishikadomo.....	*128 <i>j</i>
seshimeraruru nakare.....	*132 <i>k</i>	seshimezarishi mo.....	*128 <i>j</i>
seshimeraruru naraba.....	*130 <i>j</i>	seshimezarishi naraba.....	*128 <i>g</i>
seshimeraruru naran.....	*130 <i>g</i>	seshimezarishi naredomo.....	*128 <i>j</i>
seshimeraru to iedomo.....	*130 <i>m</i>	seshimezarishi ni yotte.....	*128 <i>e</i>
seshimeshi.....	*126 <i>c</i>	seshimezarishi to iedomo.....	*128 <i>j</i>
seshimeshikaba.....	*126 <i>i</i>	seshimezaru.....	*128 <i>a</i> , <i>c</i>
seshimeshikadomo.....	*126 <i>o</i>	seshimezaru mo.....	*128 <i>i</i>
seshimeshi mo.....	*126 <i>o</i>	seshimezu.....	*128 <i>a</i> , <i>l</i>
seshimeshi naraba.....	*126 <i>k</i>	seshimezu(m)ba.....	*128 <i>f</i>
seshimeshi to iedomo.....	*126 <i>o</i>	seshimezu ni.....	*128 <i>l</i>
seshime-takariki.....	*127 <i>j</i>	seshimezu shite.....	*128 <i>l</i>
seshime-takarishi.....	*127 <i>j</i>	seshimezu to iedomo.....	*128 <i>h</i>
seshime-takereba.....	*127 <i>k</i>	seshimu.....	*126 <i>b</i>
seshime-takeredomo.....	*127 <i>m</i>	seshimu-bekarazareba.....	*129 <i>d</i>
seshime-taki.....	*127 <i>i</i>	seshimu-bekarazaredomo.....	*129 <i>f</i>
seshime-taku.....	*127 <i>h</i>	seshimu-bekarazariki.....	*129 <i>c</i>
seshime-taku(m)ba.....	*127 <i>l</i>	seshimu-bekarazarishi.....	*129 <i>c</i>
seshimetaraba.....	*126 <i>k</i>	seshimu-bekarazaru.....	*129 <i>b</i>
seshimetareba.....	*126 <i>i</i>	seshimu-bekarazaru mo.....	*129 <i>g</i>
seshimetaredomo.....	*126 <i>o</i>	seshimu-bekarazu.....	*129 <i>b</i>
seshimetari.....	*126 <i>d</i>	seshimu-bekarazu(m)ba.....	*129 <i>e</i>
seshimetariki.....	*126 <i>e</i>	seshimu-bekarazu to iedomo.....	*129 <i>f</i>
seshimetarishi.....	*126 <i>e</i>	seshimu-bekariki.....	*127 <i>c</i>
seshimetari to iedomo.....	*126 <i>o</i>	seshimu-bekarishi.....	*127 <i>c</i>
seshimetaru.....	*126 <i>d</i>	seshimu-bekereba.....	*127 <i>d</i>
seshime-tashi.....	*127 <i>i</i>	seshimu-bekeredomo.....	*127 <i>f</i>
seshime-tashi to iedomo.....	*127 <i>m</i>	seshimu-beki.....	*127 <i>b</i>
seshimete.....	*126 <i>q</i>	seshimu-beku.....	*127 <i>a</i>
seshimete mo.....	*126 <i>n</i>	seshimu-beku(m)ba.....	*127 <i>e</i>
seshimeyo.....	*126 <i>p</i>	seshimu-beku mo.....	*127 <i>g</i>
seshimezaran.....	*128 <i>c</i>	seshimu-beshi.....	*127 <i>b</i>
seshimezare.....	*128 <i>k</i>	seshimu-beshi to iedomo.....	*127 <i>f</i>
seshimezareba.....	*128 <i>d</i>	seshimu-maji.....	*129 <i>i</i>
seshimezaredomo.....	*128 <i>k</i>	seshimu-majikariki.....	*129 <i>j</i>
seshimezari-kereba.....	*129 <i>o</i>	seshimu-majikarishi.....	*129 <i>j</i>

* See also § 145*q*.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INFLECTIONS

	SECTION		SECTION
sheshimu-majikereba	*129 <i>k</i>	tsutsu	170
sheshimu-majikeredomo	*129 <i>m</i>	u	118 <i>b</i> , 134 <i>b</i> , 138 <i>b</i> , 146 <i>b</i>
sheshimu-majiki	*129 <i>i</i>	u atawazu	195 <i>c</i>
sheshimu-majiku	*129 <i>h</i>	u-bekarazareba	121 <i>d</i> , 137 <i>d</i> , 141 <i>d</i> , 149 <i>d</i>
sheshimu-majiku(m)ba	*129 <i>l</i>	u-bekarazaredomo	121 <i>f</i> , 137 <i>f</i> , 141 <i>f</i> , 149 <i>f</i>
sheshimureba	*126 <i>h</i>	u-bekarazariki	121 <i>c</i> , 137 <i>c</i> , 141 <i>c</i> , 149 <i>c</i>
sheshimuredomo	*126 <i>m</i>	u-bekarazarishi	121 <i>c</i> , 137 <i>c</i> , 141 <i>c</i> , 149 <i>c</i>
sheshimuru	*126 <i>b</i>	u-bekarazaru	121 <i>b</i> , 137 <i>b</i> , 141 <i>b</i> , 149 <i>b</i>
sheshimuru koto nakare	*128 <i>k</i>	u-bekarazaru mo	121 <i>g</i> , 137 <i>g</i> , 141 <i>g</i> , 149 <i>g</i>
sheshimuru mo	*126 <i>n</i>	u-bekarazu	121 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> ; 137 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> ; 141 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> ; 149 <i>a</i> , <i>b</i> ; 172
sheshimuru-na	*128 <i>k</i>	u-bekarazu(m)ba	121 <i>e</i> , 137 <i>e</i> , 141 <i>e</i> , 149 <i>e</i>
sheshimuru nakare	*128 <i>k</i>	u-bekarazu to iedomo	121 <i>f</i> , 137 <i>f</i> , 141 <i>f</i> , 149 <i>f</i>
sheshimuru naraba	*126 <i>j</i>	u-bekariki	119 <i>c</i> , 135 <i>c</i> , 139 <i>c</i> , 147 <i>c</i>
sheshimuru naran	*126 <i>g</i>	u-bekarishi	119 <i>c</i> , 135 <i>c</i> , 139 <i>c</i> , 147 <i>c</i>
sheshimu to iedomo	*126 <i>m</i>	u-bekereba	119 <i>d</i> , 135 <i>d</i> , 139 <i>d</i> , 147 <i>d</i>
shi	95, 98, 106 <i>b</i> , 142 <i>c</i>	u-bekeredomo	119 <i>f</i> , 135 <i>f</i> , 139 <i>f</i> , 147 <i>f</i>
shikaba	142 <i>i</i>	u-beki	119 <i>b</i> , 135 <i>b</i> , 139 <i>b</i> , 147 <i>b</i>
shikadomo	142 <i>n</i>	u-beku	119 <i>a</i> , 135 <i>a</i> , 139 <i>a</i> , 147 <i>a</i>
shi mo	142 <i>n</i>	u-beku(m)ba	119 <i>e</i> , 135 <i>e</i> , 139 <i>e</i> , 147 <i>e</i>
shi naraba	142 <i>k</i>	u-beku mo	119 <i>g</i> , 135 <i>g</i> , 139 <i>g</i> , 147 <i>g</i>
shishi	98	u-beku-sōrō	230
shi to iedomo	142 <i>n</i>	u-beshi	119 <i>b</i> , 135 <i>b</i> , 139 <i>b</i> , 147 <i>b</i>
takariki	143 <i>j</i>	u-beshi to iedomo	119 <i>f</i> , 135 <i>f</i> , 139 <i>f</i> , 147 <i>f</i>
takarishi	143 <i>j</i>	u koto nakare	120 <i>k</i>
takereba	143 <i>k</i>	u-maji	121 <i>i</i> , 137 <i>i</i> , 141 <i>i</i> , 149 <i>i</i>
takeredomo	143 <i>m</i>	u-majikariki	121 <i>j</i> , 137 <i>j</i> , 141 <i>j</i> , 149 <i>j</i>
taki	143 <i>i</i>	u-majikarishi	121 <i>j</i> , 137 <i>j</i> , 141 <i>j</i> , 149 <i>j</i>
taku	143 <i>h</i>	u-majikereba	121 <i>k</i> , 137 <i>k</i> , 141 <i>k</i> , 149 <i>k</i>
taku(m)ba	143 <i>l</i>	u-majikeredomo	121 <i>m</i> , 137 <i>m</i> , 141 <i>m</i> , 149 <i>m</i>
taraba	142 <i>k</i>	u-majiki	121 <i>i</i> , 137 <i>i</i> , 141 <i>i</i> , 149 <i>i</i>
tareba	142 <i>i</i>	u-majiku	121 <i>h</i> , 137 <i>h</i> , 141 <i>h</i> , 149 <i>h</i>
taredomo	142 <i>n</i>	u-majiku(m)ba	121 <i>l</i> , 137 <i>l</i> , 141 <i>l</i> , 149 <i>l</i>
tari	142 <i>d</i>	u-majiku sōrō	230
tariki	142 <i>e</i>	u mo	1180
tarishi	142 <i>e</i>	u-na	120 <i>k</i> , 148 <i>k</i>
tari to iedomo	142 <i>n</i>	u nakare	120 <i>k</i>
taru	142 <i>d</i>	u naraba	118 <i>k</i>
tashi	143 <i>i</i>	u naran	118 <i>h</i> , 142 <i>g</i>
tashi to iedomo	143 <i>m</i>	uran	168
te	142 <i>p</i>	ure	56
te mo	142 <i>m</i>		
tsu	174, 142 <i>f</i>		
tsuru	142 <i>f</i>		

* See also § 145*g*

A JAPANESE GRAMMAR

	SECTION		SECTION
ureba.....	134 <i>h</i> , 138 <i>h</i> , 146 <i>i</i>	zari-kereba.....	145 <i>o</i>
uredomo.....	134 <i>m</i> , 138 <i>m</i> , 146 <i>n</i>	zari-keredomo.....	145 <i>p</i>
uru.....	134 <i>b</i> , 138 <i>b</i> , 146 <i>b</i>	zari-keri.....	145 <i>n</i>
uru koto nakare.....	136 <i>k</i> , 140 <i>k</i> , 148 <i>k</i>	zari-keru.....	145 <i>n</i>
uru mo.....	134 <i>n</i> , 138 <i>n</i> , 146 <i>o</i>	zariki.....	144 <i>b</i>
uru-na.....	136 <i>k</i> , 140 <i>k</i> , 148 <i>k</i>	zariseba.....	144 <i>g</i>
uru nakare.....	136 <i>k</i> , 140 <i>k</i> , 148 <i>k</i>	zarishikaba.....	144 <i>e</i>
uru naraba.....	134 <i>j</i> , 138 <i>j</i>	zarishikadomo.....	144 <i>i</i>
uru naran.....	134 <i>g</i> , 138 <i>g</i>	zarishi mo.....	144 <i>j</i>
u to iedo.....	118 <i>n</i>	zarishi naraba.....	144 <i>g</i>
u to iedomo.....	118 <i>n</i> , 134 <i>m</i> , 138 <i>m</i> , 146 <i>n</i>	zarishi naredomo.....	144 <i>j</i>
waku.....	167	zarishi ni yotte.....	144 <i>e</i>
ware-taku.....	123 <i>h</i>	zarishi to iedomo.....	144 <i>j</i>
washimuru.....	12 <i>e</i>	zaru.....	144 <i>a</i>
wazu.....	12 <i>e</i>	zaru mo.....	144 <i>i</i>
yo.....	142 <i>o</i>	zu.....	144 <i>a</i> , 1, 186
yuru.....	12 <i>f</i>	zu(m)ba.....	144 <i>f</i>
zaran.....	141 <i>c</i>	zu ni.....	144 <i>i</i>
zarashimuru.....	144 <i>m</i> , 204	zuru.....	12 <i>a</i> , 186
zare.....	144 <i>k</i>	zu shite.....	144 <i>l</i>
zareba.....	144 <i>d</i>	zu to iedomo.....	144 <i>h</i>
zaredomo.....	144 <i>h</i>		

INDEX

INDEX

All references are to sections except as otherwise indicated. Japanese words are in boldface type.

	SECTION		SECTION
Accent.....	5	Conditional mood.....	162
Adjectives.....	95	Conjugation of verb.....	116
Comparison of.....	103-5	Conjunctions.....	page 3
Nouns as.....	19	Consonants.....	4
Paradigm of.....	100, 106	Construction of sentences.....	261
In shi or ji.....	98		
Tense and mood of.....	101	Demonstrative pronouns.....	30-36
Adverbs, nouns as.....	20, 21	Desiderative form.....	165
ai.....	211	Diphthongs.....	3
aku, verbal form of.....	167	domo.....	16
Alphabet.....	1-6	Double negatives.....	247
ani-ya.....	253		
araseraruru.....	216	e iwazu.....	195a
Article.....	page 3	en.....	195b
aru.....	178, 215	en ya.....	195b
asobasare sôrô.....	233	Epistolary style.....	226-39
atau.....	195c	eraku.....	167
atawazu.....	195c	ezu.....	195
atte.....	177		
Attributive form.....	99, 111	First regular conjugation.....	118-33
Auxiliary numerals.....	47-51	Fourth regular conjugation.....	142
		Future tense.....	161
bekarazu.....	247		
beki, beku, beshi, etc.....	102	ga.....	54, 61b
beku sôrô.....	229	ga gotoku.....	54c
		ga tame ni.....	54c
Cardinal numbers.....	42-46, 52	ga ue ni.....	80
Causative from negatives.....	204	Gender.....	14
Causative verbs.....	199-209	Gerund.....	55f, 151, 152
From adjectives.....	203	goza sôrô.....	228
Conjugation of.....	126		
Comparison of adjectives.....	95, 103	Honorifics....	69, 194, 201, 212, 254, 255
Compound postposition.....	74-94	Hyphens.....	18
Compound verbs.....	210	Hypothetical mood.....	162
Compound words.....	17		
Concessive mood.....	163	ieraku.....	167
Conclusive form....	58a (5), 63, 98, 110	ii ezu.....	195
		ii-keru wa.....	256

A JAPANESE GRAMMAR

SECTION	SECTION
Illative forms.....	166
Imperative.....	164
Indefinite form.....	39, 97, 109, 115
Indefinite pronoun.....	37
Indicative mood.....	152
Infinitive.....	150
Inflections:	
Of adjectives.....	95
Of verbs.....	116
Interjections.....	page 3
Interrogation.....	252, 253
Interrogative pronouns.....	30-36
Intransitive verbs.....	196-98
inu and inuru.....	157
Irregular verbs.....	174
iru.....	217
itashi-sôrô.....	233
itasu.....	230
iwaku.....	167
iwan ya.....	83 <i>b</i>
ka.....	55
ka aruiwa.....	74
kanarazu.....	251
kanuru.....	195 <i>d</i>
kara.....	66
kare.....	26, 30
kaute.....	177
ka wa.....	55 <i>e</i> , 60
kereba.....	179
keri-keru suffixes.....	166
keru "to kick".....	179
kitaru.....	180
kokoromuru.....	179 <i>d</i>
kono.....	32
koraruru.....	190
koso.....	56
koto.....	150, 225
kudasare-sôrô.....	233
kuru.....	180, 190, 202
Letter-changes.....	7-13
made.....	67
made ni.....	74
makari.....	211
mo.....	57
mo mata.....	57 <i>e</i>
mono.....	225
motte.....	90 <i>b</i> , 222
nagara.....	68
naki, naku, nashi.....	219
naredomo.....	118 <i>o</i>
nari.....	214, 258
nari to suru.....	221 <i>e</i>
naru "to be".....	181, 218
naru "to become".....	181
nasare-sôrô.....	233
nau.....	page 3
Negative constructions.....	247-51
Negative passive causative.....	205
neru.....	182
ni.....	69, 218
ni aru.....	218
nigori.....	7
ni naru.....	181
ni okeru.....	84
ni oite.....	69, 83, 222
ni oite wa.....	83 <i>a</i>
ni oite wo ya.....	83 <i>b</i>
ni shite.....	85, 206
nite.....	70, 218
nite aru.....	218
ni tsuki.....	87
ni yori.....	88
ni yotte.....	88
ni wa.....	69
no.....	41, 43, 71
nobureba.....	237
no kage ni.....	76
no kawari ni.....	77
nomi.....	258
no ni.....	61 <i>b</i> , 74
no tame ni.....	78
no ue ni.....	79
Noun.....	14-22
no wa.....	74
nu and nuru.....	158, 159

INDEX

	SECTION		SECTION
Number.....	14, 16	saruru.....	190
Numerals.....	42-52	Second regular conjugation.....	134
Auxiliary.....	11	sede.....	94
Chinese.....	45	sen to suru.....	221 <i>d</i>
Japanese.....	42	seraruru.....	190
Oblique mood.....	152	sesshimuru.....	202
oi ni.....	104	Sex.....	14, 15
oite.....	222	shi.....	251
ono ga.....	29	shikareba.....	237
onore.....	29	shikaru.....	183
Ordinal numbers.....	52	shi mo.....	251
Ornamental verbs.....	211	shinaruru.....	190
oru.....	220	shinuru.....	184, 190
Participles.....	152	Signs:	
Particle.....	53-70	Of causative.....	199-200
Parts of speech.....	page 3	Of passive.....	189
Passive causative negative.....	205	Simple postpositions.....	66-79
Passive causative, conjugation of		Singular.....	16
130, 201		sono.....	32, 33
Passive and potential verbs....	189-95	sōraeba.....	230
Passive voice, conjugation of... 122, 189		sōraedomo.....	230
Past tense.....	154	sōrawaba.....	230
Perfect tense.....	160	sōrō.....	228-35
Personal pronouns.....	23-28	sōrō aida.....	235
Personification.....	260	sōrō dan.....	235
Plural.....	16, 25	sōrō ni tsuki.....	235
Postposition.....	65-94	sōrō tokoro.....	235
Potential forms.....	69 <i>a</i>	sōrōte mo.....	230
Prohibitive forms.....	164	sōrō nari.....	214
Potential mood.....	164	Sound words.....	21
Present tense.....	153	Subject.....	60, 241
Pronoun.....	23-41	Substantive.....	14-22
Pronunciation.....	1-6	suguru.....	105
Quotations.....	256	suru.....	176, 186, 221
ra.....	25	suru, conjugation of.....	146
ran, verbal form of.....	168	Syntax.....	240-61
rashiki.....	page 3	tachi.....	174
Reflexive pronouns.....	29	taku, taki, tashi.....	165
Reflexive verbs.....	198	tamau.....	212
Relative clause.....	39, 40	taran, verbal forms in.....	171
Relative pronouns.....	38, 41, 114	tari, taru, tareba, etc.....	156
ronzuru.....	186	tatematsuru.....	213
		tatsu.....	174
		Third regular conjugation.....	138

A JAPANESE GRAMMAR

	SECTION		SECTION
to.....	58	Verbs.....	108-225
to iedomo.....	163	Verb "to be".....	95, 215-25
tokoro no.....	41	Vowels.....	2
to naru.....	181		
tonshu.....	236, 237	wa.....	60, 241, 246, 251
tote.....	59, 256	waga.....	29
to shite.....	86, 169	wo.....	61
to su.....	169	wo motte.....	90, 222
to suru.....	169, 221	wo shite.....	91, 206
to wa.....	74		
Transitive verbs.....	196-98	ya.....	62, 63, 253
tsu and tsuru.....	158	ya mo.....	92
tsukamatsuru.....	255	ya wo.....	93
tsukamatsuri-sōrō.....	233	ye.....	72
tsutsu.....	170	yorī.....	73
		yorī mo.....	74
uru.....	187, 191, 195		
uryōru.....	188	zo.....	58a (4), 64

